

The Baptist Record



"THY KINGDOM COME"



OLD SERIES, VOL. XXXX.

JACKSON, MISS., NOV. 14, 1918.

NEW SERIES, VOL. XX., No. 45.

He is now Chaplain H. E. Porter, Camp Beauregard, La.

William Hohenzollern—and none so poor as to do him reverence.

Alabama Convention meets December 3rd, Arkansas Convention on December 11th.

Florida seems to have voted for the Federal prohibition amendment by a two to one majority.

Moderator I. W. Reed announces that Deer Creek Association will meet at Cleveland Dec. 3, 12 m.

Bro. A. T. Cinnamon announces that Kosciusko Association meets at McAdams, Friday, Nov. 15, 10 a. m.

Moderator T. G. Ward announces that owing to the continuance of the epidemic at Camden the Harmony Association will not meet this week but is postponed indefinitely.

The Church at Prentiss gave Pastor J. A. Lee and his family a royal welcome and he is full of good hope. Two of his Sundays are taken by Phalti and Antioch churches near by.

If you are expecting to attend the Convention in Meridian Nov. 26, be sure to send your name and address to Mr. M. J. Stone. He insists that you do this if you are to be entertained.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Baptist Publishing Company was deferred on account of the convention being postponed. It will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Nov. 26 in the Sunday School room of First Baptist Church at Meridian.

At Copiah Association, Rev. J. G. Gilmore was moderator, Rev. A. S. Johnston, clerk and Brother C. I. Allen treasurer. The meeting was not largely attended on account of influenza. Dr. C. C. Pugh preached an excellent sermon which was requested for publication in the Record. Rev. J. G. Gilmore was elected a member of the State Board.

Rev. Joseph Olander has just finished his course at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and been appointed a chaplain in the army. He had been assigned to overseas duty, but changes may come with peace. Brother Olander's home is in Jackson and he is a recent graduate from Mississippi College and student in the Seminary at Louisville.

One of the world's problems: How to dispose of William Hohenzollern. He is said to have run away to Holland and so becomes an embarrassing problem to this little kingdom. They don't want him in Germany, having forced him to advocate. He is said to be under two indictments in England for murder and may be demanded and carried there to stand trial. He is a pitiable spectacle and yet people can have little sympathy for him in his fall, as he is responsible for the blood of millions of men. He has made more widows and orphans than any man who ever lived. The monsters of ancient times are not to be compared to him in the extent of their crimes. He claimed to be the mouthpiece of God while doing the work of the devil. There is no place on earth for him. May God give him repentance unto remission of sins before he goes hence.

In conversation with the librarian of Mississippi College we learn that Miss Pearl Leavell, daughter of Dr. R. M. Leavell, has made a splendid donation of 268 volumes to the college library. Dr. Leavell, for years head of the department of Psychology and Ethics, in the State University, a great student and lover of books, was careful in his selections, so this munificent gift adds a valuable asset to the working efficiency of this department in Mississippi College. This gift is doubly appreciated because Dr. Leavell was for many years a most efficient and much beloved member of the college faculty.

Of the total apportionment of \$1,010,000, to be raised by April 31st for Home Missions, only \$95,288.43 have been given. Mississippi is asked for \$55,000, of which \$4,468.28 have been reported. Six months have already gone by and less than one-tenth has been given. The budget plan well worked will relieve this situation. Until that is accomplished, however, we must lay our hands to the task and raise the full amount. We are abundantly able to do it. The Lord has greatly and graciously blessed us. Not to do far more than we have ever done would show that we are not made of the right stuff.

On Tuesday morning of this week Judge A. H. Whitfield of Jackson entered into rest. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi, having been a member of the Mississippi Supreme Court, the head of the law department of the University, a member of the Jackson bar, an orator of rarely equaled ability, and at the time of his death instructor of law at Millsaps College. He was a Baptist of clear convictions, a Bible student of unusually intelligent and sympathetic understanding, a loyal friend, devoted husband and father. He was a member of the First Church, Jackson. Our sympathy is with those who loss is so great.

The meeting at Clinton begins Thursday night the 14th, Pastor Wall will have Dr. H. M. King of Jackson to help him. The conditions are more difficult this year than usual and the need is correspondingly great. There are about five hundred young men in Mississippi College and a good group of young women in Hillman. The meeting will probably last only ten days. Will those who read the Record pray earnestly for the blessing of God upon the meeting?

Brother A. J. Brown of Aberdeen, passed his 74th birthday on Nov. 4. He has been a Christian for 64 years. They have been years of growth and fruitfulness. The world is better for his living in it and every interest of the kingdom has had in him a sympathetic helper. He himself says "Jesus has never let me loose and in all these years has wonderfully blessed me. I can see Him nearer and dearer than ever as the years come and go."

Don't forget that we will have no free cars this Thanksgiving and will have to make up for it in large contributions and local shipments. We would suggest that our churches follow the same plan as heretofore as much as possible: Get corn, peas and molasses from your farmers and dry goods, canned goods and groceries from your merchants and ship at the same time. We can get better freight rates in this way.—Orphanage Gem.

Laurence County Association meets at Monticello December 6th. D. M. Lee moderator.

There are twenty-five young preachers enrolled at Clarke College, and the work is progressing finely.

One layman in Arkansas sent in his check of \$1,000.00 for State Missions to the Board at Little Rock.

Rev. T. J. Miley of Bay Springs reports that all of his churches went over their apportionments during the past associational year.

Pastor J. J. Justice recently sent in thirty-one cash subscribers to the Alabama Baptist. He is finishing his third year as pastor at Bridgeport.

He hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their heart. He hath put down princes from their thrones. And hath exalted them of low degree.—Mary.

The First Baptist Church at Jackson has adopted the budget plan of finances and set the minimum mark at \$11,200, of which \$7,600 is for work outside their own territory.

Rev. H. M. Harris who has supplied acceptably the church at Clinton for a year during Pastor Wall's absence, left last week for France where he will work as a Y. M. C. A. secretary among the Chinese.

I will sing unto Jehovah for He hath triumphed gloriously. Jehovah is a man of war. Thy right hand, O Jehovah, is become glorious in power. Thy right hand, O Jehovah, hath dashed in pieces the enemy—Jehovah shall reign forever and ever.—Moses.

Rev. J. H. Winstead, Jr., who graduated at Mississippi College in 1917, left last week for Fortress Monroe, where he enters the Officers Training Camp. He has always made good and will doubtless come away with a commission in the Coast Artillery.

The Marseillaise sung in Berlin! That would have seemed a great victory if it had been sung by French soldiers. But it was a greater victory still to have it sung by Germans themselves. It means they have tasted the new wine of freedom and rejoice in it.

Truly did Senator Williams say that the Hohenzollerns if they were the men they would have had the world believe them to be, ought to have died leading their armies in a final supreme charge to avert defeat in France. They lost the last opportunity to deserve the respect of the world.

The Damascus Church last Sunday did the nice thing to settle Pastor Gilmore's salary in full for the year, called him unanimously for next year with a nice increase in salary. They elected him as one of their representatives to the State Convention at Meridian, and gave him a free will offering more than sufficient for expenses. The pastor is happy.

The American Anti-Saloon League announces that these states have elected legislatures which will adopt the Federal prohibition amendment, namely, Ohio, Florida, Wyoming, Minnesota, Vermont, Missouri, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania. If so, this seems to make national prohibition a certainty.

VICTORY FOR STATE MISSIONS.

I congratulate the Baptists of Mississippi on the splendid showing which they have made on State Missions. The totals have not yet been footed up, but I can assure you that the report to the Convention will show over fifty thousand dollars raised this conventional year.

I have never seen such magnificent co-operation. It looked critical at one time. With all of our churches closed and many of our pastors down with the "Flu" it seemed that defeat was inevitable. But this was only seeming. When the replies began to come in to the letter sent out from this office I knew that victory was assured. Dear brethren you did it in spite of every discouraging circumstance, and you did it for the purpose of making Mississippi a Baptist Empire for world conquest.

Let us now turn our thoughts to the incoming year. With our souls big with joy and our hearts aflame with rapture over the triumphant conclusion of the world-war let us now turn to sublimely glorious task of world conquest for Christ. Mississippi must be made strong to take her place, and Mississippi must take her place in mighty strength in this titanic undertaking. We must give our quota of men and money. On every battle line in the far flung ranks of Immanuel's army our soldiers of the Cross must stand. Too long we have waited already. God's program of world redemption is a thousand years behind because of the failure of His people to do their full duty. Let us undertake big things. Brethren in the name of the Master let us come up to the Convention in Meridian with our hearts fixed on putting into operation the biggest program ever attempted by our people. In the name and strength of Christ we are able.

J. B. LAWRENCE.

A. P. O. 705, Oct. 19, 1918.

Dear People of Mississippi:

I am happy and busy looking after the religious condition of several thousand men, four camps. The boys are well as a rule and a jolly good set. I want you all to help me help them. You write me so I can see them or write them and keep writing whether you hear or not and send me clippings.

The Y. M. C. A. is a necessity in the States and ten times more so over here. Mr. Carter in Paris, Mr. Scott in Bordeaux are great good men with the hundreds of workers, are doing all they can. The "Y" has fifteen stores doing its best to feed the boys. They have thirteen hundred programs in the movies a week. The American Express Co. handled millions of dollars. Something like two and a quarter millions of this was sent back recently to the loved ones at home, and some right from the trenches just before the end and the "Y" men there to look after his needs. Some of these soldiers are being taught all the different languages by our Y. M. C. A. men. The "Y" man takes the poor tired, worn fellows back to the rest places for weeks to rest. These men are the most

industrious fellows I ever saw. They take care of the man in life and death, and then do all to make such a plat of his last resting place and so mark it that it may be found by loved ones when the war is over.

When I saw our men crippled and worn in the hospitals in London and Paris, on the streets, etc., who have borne our burdens and fought our fight, I said I am not worthy to unloose the latchet of their shoes. How this war has cemented the nations of the earth, and we wonder who of us are big enough to live and serve our generation and our God. How we need to dwell on the excellent qualities of men and the greatness and goodness of God.

Stand by the Y. M. C. A. and we will do our best to stand by our boys. Some of them with worn clothes and mud running through their shoes, but the stars of hope and light and life running through their souls.

The women are doing a wonderful part in all this struggle. If they can't get a program or make one, they are one within themselves. Just the other day a splendid boy said to one of the canteen workers who is a mother, "Will you kiss me for mother and home. I believe I can go into the battle of death satisfied," and she said, "Certainly." This splendid canteen worker in a beautiful manner kissed your boy in that hour for you and home.

May God keep us close to Him. Pray for us.

Yours with the Y. M. C. A.

A. L. O'BRIANT.

THREE FOLD PROGRAM.

(By the Laymen's Chairman.)

The executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement would make an earnest appeal for general co-operation in making its three-fold program effective in all the states of the South.

The first item is the enlargement of the emergency band; the goal first set was 10,000 members, which would signify an asset of \$50,000 for Home and Foreign Missions, available on call, May 1 of each year. This movement is scarcely well started and yet the first call brought about \$9,000 which was applied to the relief of the Academy in Japan and for the work among the soldiers. This was extra and did not detract from gifts to the regular budget.

With general and hearty co-operation, this band could be enlarged to a membership of 100,000; this would be only one-twelfth of the male membership. This would give Southern Baptists a reserve fund of \$500,000 which would be sufficient to relieve any emergency that could arise. A good start has been made, and while it is in order to present this cause, at any time, the executive committee has selected the week beginning on Sunday, March 1, 1919, and closing March 16, as Emergency Week. Churches that have preaching only once a month are urgently requested to call attention to this cause at their March meeting. It is hoped that many churches will take

up this matter soon, and that the cause may be kept alive and moving continuously; these responses will only pave the way for large success during Emergency Week. Fuller statement of this campaign will be made as the time approaches.

The second item is a Stewardship Campaign in all the churches of the South, with the view of inducing at least one-tenth of the membership to adopt the tenth as the minimum standard of their giving. It is suggested that this campaign in churches that have preaching every Sunday shall begin on the first Sunday in April and run through the second. Let the pastor preach on Sunday, April 6, on Stewardship, distribute tracts on the same subject at the close, and let arrangement be made for a layman, secretary or visiting minister to speak the next Sunday and give opportunity for volunteers to sign the Stewardship Covenant. In churches that have only one preaching service a month, it is thought wise to recommend that in addition to a sermon by the pastor on that day that one or more visiting brethren shall speak and assist in presenting the Stewardship Covenant. To be sure, the urgency of the Home and Foreign Mission situation should be emphasized in these Stewardship meetings and the churches urged to make the largest possible offering.

The third item of the program is a Convention of Baptist men to be held sometime after the beginning of the new year, as a means of enlisting greater interest in all the work of the Kingdom.

The executive committee bespeaks the fullest co-operation with the general secretary in the promotion of these ends.

J. H. ANDERSON, Chairman.

L. T. McSPADDEN,

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1918.

Baptist Education Commission
R. B. Gunter, Sec'y.

Victory.

"Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

"In God we trust" for victory on the battle field; for victory in our readjustment for victory in our future international plans; for victory in our educational plan; for victory in the winter campaign.

Strong Men.

Doubtless there never has been such a call for strong men in the ministry. And while I would place as much emphasis on strength of character, consecration to God, and faith in Christ as would any man, yet these characteristics are not under consideration here. The strength under consideration is that which comes through education. I am aware that a man might have all knowledge and yet be exceedingly weak in the Lord's service, still he may possess the virtues mentioned in the second sentence and be a very inefficient servant. The man who is in demand today is the one who has not left knowledge out of his catalogue of equipment. Peter includes it. Intellectual

strength is much in demand today. Dr. E. Y. Mullins says in the last October number of the Religious Herald: "Surely no man today ought to enter the ministry without special seminary training, in view of the very great demands for an educated ministry and the demand for an ever-increasing number of pastors and leaders."

One is made to feel the force of Dr. Mullin's statement when it is remembered how many ministers have been turned from War Work because of a lack of education. Besides this the writer recalls five requests which have come to him during the recent months for a pastor. He has been asked to recommend pastors to more than five churches, but five have said: "We want a strong man." One said, "We will pay sixteen or eighteen hundred dollars, if we can get a strong man." Another said: "We will pay \$1,800 and a home. The salary will not be a question, if we can get a strong man." Another said, "We will put up the salary, if we can find a strong man." Another said, "We can pay \$2,400 and a home if we can find the man." And the last one can pay \$2,000, a home and probably a car, if a strong man may be had.

This should arouse our young men. Not the salary; the salary will always come, sooner or later, if the man can fill the bill. But a willingness to do a strong man's work should appeal to men. When a strong man is needed the task is gigantic. When the Lord needs a strong man, you may be assured of one, if not two tasks; either the meeting of a strong force put out by Satan should be routed, or else the leading of a mighty force in conquest for the Master where the returns for Him will be great. Doubtless both tasks are before the churches which are calling for strong men.

When the boys come back, some of them will want to give much time to card playing, dancing and other things in which they have been engaged while off duty in the army. The church will have these things to meet. Tact will be needed to direct their energies in other channels. "I become all things to all men," was made possible by two things: the grace of God in Paul's heart, and a first class education in his head. Being educated, he knew how to converse in the thought of the Grecian poets, and by this means open their ears for the message of Jesus crucified and risen he knew Roman thought, so that he, by using legal terms as vehicles, could carry his message of life to the learned of Rome; and knowing the vernacular and the customs of the common people he could lead a slave into the freedom which makes men free indeed.

And to be able to reach every man both great and small should cause every minister of the Lord to make all the preparation possible. It has always seemed to me that a man should appreciate his call to the ministry to the extent of sacrificing all things which are not essential to the development of his every faculty for service to Him who called him. Many changes would take place and marvelous results would follow, if all the men who claim to be called of God

would now set themselves to the task of becoming efficient in the Master's use. Some have said that the Lord can preach through an ass. I recall only one instance. Whether He was pleased with the results, I do not know. There is no record, however, showing that He ever commanded another to speak for Him. It is my conviction that He much prefers men to asses. Such a call for strong men should reach the ears of every young man. I pray the Lord of the harvest.

The W. M. U. has failed to raise its \$5,000 apportionment for Christian Education. I can not think they meant it. That is discouraging for the Five Year Educational Program. The W. M. U. had proposed to raise one-third of the \$1,000,000. Some Societies did not fail. Our hats are off to them, and as to those who failed we feel that we did not favorably impress you. We shall try again and give you another opportunity. We know you are able.

Nearly one hundred and fifty pastors have said, "We are for the campaign." Let's go to the Convention to boost it. Let's begin December 1st. Let's make the minimum for your church just twice the amount your apportionment for Christian Education was this year. This will pay our debts.

Christian Education and the Budget.

Those churches which come up to the standard for the campaign during December and January will not be asked to contribute anything for buildings through the budget next year. Building fund will not be put on next year's budget, if we pay out in the campaign.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE AND THE DOCTRINE OF SIN.

(By E. C. Dargan, D.D.)

Christian experience, properly speaking, can have nothing to do with the problem of sin considered as to its origin or as to the divine permission of its continuance. These are questions for thought rather than for experience, properly so called. This deals with the fact of sin; a fact both in the consciousness of the individual and in the history of the race. Neither does experience particularly concern itself with a definition of sin, that also is more a matter for intellectual than emotional process. Of course, all these things are related, but the special point of this article is the fact of sin in the Christian consciousness.

That sin, whatever its definition, is a fact in human experience is so abundantly manifest in human life and so clearly taught in Scripture that we are justified in assuming the reality and the universality of it without argument. Everywhere we look upon human nature we see sin. The Bible, in the characters of persons described, in the accounts of the various leaders and nations, whose history is related, in the poetic expression of psalmists and prophets, in the positive doctrinal statements of both Old Testament and New Testament writers, and above all in the teachings and the work of

Jesus Christ, who came into the world to save sinners, powerfully and variously sets forth the nature, the sorrow, the shame, the hatefulness and the ruin of sin. This terrible evil of human consciousness, as it comes to its expression in Christian experience, does so in four ways which may be regarded as stages in the Christian experience of sin, though as a matter of fact sharp distinction between these stages is not possible, either as regards time or substance. These aspects of the subject may co-exist and they are interrelated.

I. Conviction of Sin.

This is the initial stage of Christian experience in regard to sin. It is when the aroused conscience realizes the reality and the wrong of one's own sin. It is when consciously the soul accepts the Bible doctrine of sin as rebellion against God, or disobedience to God, or want of likeness to God. All these and other elements combined go to make up within the soul that consciousness of separation between itself and its Creator who is also its rightful Sovereign and its best friend. This conviction has regard both to the sinful nature and to any and all outbreaks of that nature into actual deed. My wrong self, my wrong action, come into my view and receive my own disapproval, condemnation and hatred. I become aware of the ugliness and utter wrongness of my state toward God, the supreme Good and the Lord to whom my love and loyalty are due. Naturally this conviction of sin varies as to intensity and depth in different individuals. We err sometimes in insisting upon same degree of compunction for sin in all cases. Especially is this true in the case of children, their experience of life and its temptations and their yielding to these. They are not broad enough to make the sense of sin in them as poignant as in cases of more mature persons. And yet, on the other hand, who that has dealt with the conversion of children can have failed to notice how sincere and genuine oftentimes is their realization of fault. They are less disposed to make excuses for small faults than are grown people. Again, in mature persons the conviction of sin varies by reason of many circumstances which could not here be discussed. Well-brought-up people who have lived moral lives ought not to be expected to confess things that they never did; yet they are the very ones who need to be cautioned in regard to the spiritual pride which in the sight of God is one of the worst of sins.

Making allowances for all these differences it stands true that in some form or other and to a greater or less degree of intensity, the first step in a real Christian experience is the realization and confession which Jesus has placed in the mouth of the prodigal son, "Father, I have sinned."

II. The Pardon of Sin.

The second stage of the Christian experience toward sin is the joyful one of the consciousness of pardon received from God through faith in Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. The fact is the essence of a Christian ex-

(Concluded on Page Eight.)

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EDITORIAL.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

To some this question may seem an anachronism, out of date because it pertains to a matter that was settled on the eleventh of November by the signing of the armistice which indicated the acceptance by Germany of the Allies' terms and practically an unconditional surrender. It may be entirely true and we hope and at present believe it is true. We do not assume the role of a prophet of evil in the midst of so great joy. But we have learned by scripture and experience to rejoice with trembling.

The signing of an armistice does not necessarily mean peace. It means that certain conditions of peace have been accepted as a sufficient basis for temporary cessation of hostilities and discussion of other and final conditions. The probability is that peace will result. It would almost certainly have resulted in peace but for the dissolution of the German government and the fearful confusion which now prevails in that country. We are now open to the same danger in Germany that has confronted us in Russia for the past ten months. Its people have passed from despotism of kings to a despotism of socialists. Some have had the idea that socialism meant liberty, fraternity and equality. On the contrary instead of being a government by the few at the top of the scale, it is a government by a coterie at the bottom of the scale who refuse any right of participation or suffrage or property rights to those not in their special class. We did not proclaim liberty from tyrants of the Hohenzollern type to bind men hand and foot to turn them over to despots of the Trotsky type.

But some one will say this is not our task to settle the form of government for other people or free them from their own folly. True, we are not heroes of the Don Quixote type to right all the world's wrongs real or imaginary. But the difficulty is that in this age of close international relations, when people must deal with one another whether they will or not, the ideals of nations if radically different, must come into collision and conflict. We now realize that the statement made before the civil war that this

country cannot endure half slave and half free, was prophetically true. In the present close international relationship it is equally true that men can not live together and work together unless there is harmony of ideals in the essential principles of life. That is why we have had a world war, and this ought to teach us how to avoid another. Already the revolting sailors of the German fleet are threatening to fight, even when their own people on land are begging us for bread to keep them alive. The perils are not all past and it will take patient, tactful and wise management to prevent further trouble and fearful wastage of human life. We may yet well pray for peace.

FACING THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

Just at dawn on the hills of France the armistice was signed which silenced the baying of big guns and the snarl of rifles and growl of machine guns around the world. Before the sun was at the meridian quiet had settled upon the battlefields and men could sleep without the thunder of cannon in their ears. What a transformation after four and a half years of strife in which earth quivered in fright and homes sickened with sorrow at their losses which can never be made good. Millions of homes rent asunder, many of them perhaps most of them, never again to be gathered entire again. How welcome the morning that wakened us again with the song of peace. How like the music on Bethlehem's hills: Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace among men in whom He is well pleased." That for which we had hoped and waited and prayed had come while we slept.

As when Jesus made His kingly entry into Jerusalem, the children cried "Hosannah to the son of David," so the streets in many places in our country were lined with children on the eleventh of November shouting their joy at the coming of peace. In a meeting of people in the largest church auditorium in Jackson, many patriotic songs were sung (including America, The Star Spangled Banner and Keep the Home Fires Burning. But none sounded out more joyously than "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." It was like the beginning of the year of Jubilee.

But it is gratifying to observe the note of seriousness that runs in most of the people's joyfulness. To be sure there were a few naturals who made it an occasion of making hogs of themselves by turning to drink, but there was a general response to the sentiment expressed by Senator Williams who said it is not time for fire-crackers and cowbells, but for seriously facing the future as well as rejoicing in the past. When introduced as the speaker of the evening in rather fulsome phrase, he said this is a time when events are of such magnitude as to cause mere men however great to sink into nothingness.

The problems of peace are hardly less great and serious than the problems of war which have been upon us. Wisdom and restraint ought to be exercised by all and we should pray that God who has guided us

hitherto may make us and especially those in authority equal to the great occasion. Little, mouthy men like Roosevelt who bark like a terrier at the heels of great men should be given no consideration. Politics should be ashamed to snarl at men who are employed in world big tasks and are borne down with responsibilities that rival the weight of Atlas.

But the gravity of the present situation is due not so much to the situation in our own country, but to the condition of the peoples in Europe. Our Allies have undergone the strain of war for more than four years, and have been drained in blood and bread until it will not be easy for them to maintain themselves without material and moral support. And yet as serious as the condition is with them it is vastly worse with those against whom we have been fighting. Their plight is most pitiable. With treasure exhausted and manpower reduced to the minimum, with all the usual economic and industrial agencies disrupted, transportation demoralized, production curtailed, business is in a sad plight. Added to all this the country is in the throes of revolution. The former rulers have fled the country and destruction and possible reconstruction is before them. The secretary of foreign affairs has made a direct and personal appeal to President Wilson and the American people for help. It ought to be given most generously. This is no time for littleness. It is the greatest opportunity for magnanimity.

This is not to complain of the terms of the armistice; it is not to remove one bar to the utter destruction of the German military machine. It must be destroyed for the good of the world, for Germany no less than the rest of the world. But the people must be saved. Nothing less than this can satisfy a Christian conscience. They are in danger of starving; indeed are sure to suffer and they are asking us for help. We believe that President Wilson will use the same army which was employed to conquer them, now to help them and keep them alive. It is America's great opportunity to show them a genuine service and to the world the genuine spirit of altruism, yea more, of brotherly love. Along with the French and Belgians and Serbians and Armenians our hand of help must be given also to our former enemies. We do not know whether this will be done by calling for voluntary contributions, or by issuance of bonds or by apportionment as was done in the united war work campaign. However it is done our people must help as they have never done before. We must divide with them the abundance that God has given us. It is reported from Washington that Mr. Hoover will have administration of this matter. Mr. Hoover, we are ready to help you.

All are deeply grateful that the Baptist Orphanage has fared so well in the influenza epidemic. They had two or three cases about two weeks ago. These recovered and up to this time no others have developed. Our Baptist schools have been wonderfully preserved, though Mississippi College mourns the loss of two fine young men.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF PROPERTY.

(By Dr. E. M. Poteat.)

The world and all the people in it, the earth and all the treasures of it belong absolutely and solely to God. Ownership inheres in God, possession is a prerogative of His people. The property I control I hold in virtue of my relation to God.

How did I get this square inch of the earth I find in my possession? If I am a barbarian I probably got it by fighting for it. My sword is the sign of my ownership.

If I am a twentieth century gentleman, my title rests in the consent of the community, and in the determination of the state to support me in my right to keep other people out of the use of my plot of ground.

If I am a Christian I am myself owned. God by creation and by redemption possesses me. But He who owns me and the world has put me in charge of a portion of His property. That is, He takes me into the Firm.

We must define property in Christian terms if Christianity is to hold the leadership of the world. Many minds are working in this field. Socialism is proof of it. Beginning in a sense of economic injustice, and chiefly concerned, it seems to me, with an economic paradise of outward comfortableness as its chief goal.

Some of the minds that are working in this field are non-Christian, some anti-Christian, and society is likely to become confused in a multitude of counsels unless Christ, who is the Light of the world, speaks through His people a clear word. For of course there is a Christian doctrine of property, or, to say the least, one is implied in all that our Lord said about our relation to God as Father and to His world, and about our relation to all other men as brothers.

What does God contribute? All the original materials; that is, the earth, the laws of nature, yourself, and your intelligence, all the original materials.

What does society contribute? It contributes to your accumulation the character of wealth, and a tremendous increment in the value of the accumulation. Society, the opportunity of exchange, gives to your accumulation the character of wealth. The Indians sold Manhattan Island for twenty-eight dollars; the land now is worth three and a half billions. Society made that money. Individuals did not make it except as members of society.

The individual has contributed industry, has contributed some forethought—but God gave him his intelligence. How much does he contribute?

One man told me he had attempted to calculate the amount of his contribution to his own prosperity. He ran an electric light plant, an ice plant, and a dairy and was very prosperous. He said in all his calculations he had never gotten above five per cent.

What about the principle of distribution? All production is a joint product of these three forces. How much should I have, how

much should you have, how much should any other man have?

Since love is the Christian law, and service is the Christian life, a man may have all that is necessary to maintain him in full efficiency as a servant of the general good, and that means that all the property he has must be as good for him while he has it, and at the same time, as good for every other member of the race to the ends of the earth. Greenville, S. C.

THANKSGIVING AND ORPHANAGE.

This is November and owing to a time-honored custom which has become a fixed principle in our Baptist program, our people are turning their minds and attention to the orphan children and are planning definitely for their support.

Usually the Sunday School, W. M. U. and churches are planning and arranging their produce and boxes for the free cars, which heretofore have been so helpful in the clothing and feeding of our children; but I am sorry to tell you that we will not have the free cars this year.

The railroads are now under government control and all the cars available are being used for government or war purposes. So what ever is sent to the Orphanage this Thanksgiving will have to be shipped locally just as at other times of the year. Many things that we have been sending in the free cars we could hardly afford to pay freight on, and would best be sold on the good markets as we have them now, and send the money to the Orphanage.

But shelled corn, peas of all kinds, canned goods and dry goods, soap, stationery, pins, needles, cured meats, lard, dried fruit and all staple groceries can be sent to profit.

I would suggest that communities get together and ship at the same time as we get better freight rates when shipping in bulk. It costs as much to ship 30 pounds as it does 100 pounds.

Let our churches remember that it is costing us more to live now than in former years and make their contributions correspondingly larger, and the orphan children will be taken care of all right.

J. R. CARTER.

OUR SONS AND WAR.

God gave my son in trust to me; Christ died for him, and he should be A man for Christ. He is his own, And God's and man's, not mine alone. He was not mine to "give." He gave Himself that he might help to save All that a Christian should revere, All that enlightened men hold dear.

"To feed the guns!" Ah, torpid soul! Awake, and see life as a whole. When freedom, honor, justice, right Were threatened by the despot's might, With heart aflame and soul alight, He bravely went for God to fight Against base savages whose pride The laws of God and man defied.

Who slew the mother and her child,
Who maidens pure and sweet defiled.
He did not go "to feed the guns;"
He went to save from ruthless Huns
His home and country, and to be
A guardian of democracy.

"What if he does not come?" you say.
Ah, well! My sky would be more gray,
But through the clouds the sun would
shine,
And vital memories be mine.
God's test of manhood is, I know,
Not "will he come?" but "did he go,"
My son well knew that he might die,
And yet he went, with purpose high,
To fight for peace and overthrow
The plans of Christ's relentless foe.

He dreaded not the battlefield;
He went to make fierce vandals yield.
If he comes not again to me,
I shall be sad, but not that he
Went like a man—a hero true—
His part unselfishly to do.
My part unselfishly to do.
My heart will feel exultant pride
That for humanity he died.

"Forgotten grave!" This selfish plea
Awakes no deep response in me,
For, though his grave I may not see,
My boy will ne'er forgotten be.
My real son can never die;
'Tis but his body that may lie
In foreign lands, and I shall keep
Remembrance fond, forever, deep
Within my heart of my true son
Because of triumphs that he won.
It matters not where anyone
May lie and sleep when work is done.

It matters not where some men live;
If my dear son his life must give,
Hosannas I will sing for him,
E'en though my eyes with tears be dim,
And when the war is over, when
His gallant comrades come again
I'll cheer them as they're marching by,
Rejoicing that they did not die.
And when his vacant place I see,
My heart will bound with joy that he
Was mine so long—my fair young son,
And cheer for him whose work is
done.

—Dr. James L. Hughes.

We hear that Pastor J. F. Tull of Monticello has been called to New Albany, Miss.—and will go. Brother Tull has been a faithful and efficient worker in Arkansas and is a brother much beloved. We shall be lonesome without him in our denominational work. He is a man to be counted on always. His pastorates at Lake Village and Monticello have been greatly blessed. Of late he has been forced to take a rest. One thing about J. F. Tull is that he will abide in the affections of the Arkansas brotherhood as few men have.—Baptist Advance.

First Essential.—"How would you like to sign up with me for a life game?" was the way a baseball fan proposed.

"I'm agreeable," replied the girl; "where is your diamond?"—Indianapolis Star.

WORLD-PEACE AND RELIGIONS.

(E. L. Wesson.)

If this war is ended with a victory for the Allies there will for a time be a world-peace. In the consideration of this peace, the greatest question that confronts the whole world, the Christians, the Jews, the Mohammedans, the heathen, the infidels, the theists, is the question of equal rights and protection for all in all the nations of the earth, that all may be free and protected alike in the exercise and enjoyment of their religious beliefs.

This has never been. The world has never been an open door to all alike. Even Christianity has never had a free chance in all the world. In most countries, even today, there is a State Church, which has right of way over all others and for which all have to pay a tax to maintain, whether they believe in the State Church or not. The State Church is "The Church," and all others are only tolerated, and sometimes the toleration is depressingly burdensome.

In religious matters, as well as in matters political and economic, there should be "equal rights for all and special privileges for none." If, in the final settlement of peace-terms, no state shall be allowed to have a State Church, supported by the taxes of the people, but all churches and religions shall be put on an equal footing, each sect, or denomination, or order, to support its own work and maintain its own teachings and schools, with all equally privileged and protected by the governments, this cruel war will have accomplished the greatest blessing for humanity that could be brought to the world through the strife of nations.

Christ desired that the world should be open to all, therefore said to His disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." But His desire has never been realized. At first the heathen blocked the way, then "The Church" tried to close and bar the door against all but "the orthodox," and stained the earth with the blood of those who dared not do as the State Church said. I grant you that, like Paul when he persecuted the Church of God, they thought that they were doing right, but everybody now sees that they were crushing into the bloody mud which they made "the golden-rule" given by our Lord. Any limitations put upon others which we are not willing to have put upon ourselves is tyranny. One has no right to claim for self privileges in religion which that one is not willing to give to others. The seas of God's eternal truth are free for all alike, and no pirate has the right to disturb another's ship as it sails upon the ocean of God's revelation to men. God grant that in the peace that shall come this fact may be realized and recognized and provided for.

No government has any right to limit its citizens in religious work and teachings, unless such teachings and work are against the interests of the government or are injurious to the morality and interests of the people. Barring these exceptions, all other

limitations placed upon religious work and teachings is against the better development and growth of the people intellectually, morally and spiritually. No man, nor set of men, can develop when ground beneath the heel of religio-state tyranny, and no state, nor church, nor ecclesiastical body, has any right to prescribe what any body shall believe, nor to prescribe what any body shall teach about religion; unless the teaching is immoral or hurtful to the government. As citizens all have the right to be equally privileged and protected. God made no man to be lord over another man's religious judgment and convictions of doctrine and duty.

The greatest curse the world has ever suffered was, and is the result of ecclesiastical tyranny. Professed Christians prohibiting others from holding and teaching and practicing what those others understand God's word to teach. No set of ecclesiastics has an infallible cinch on Scripture interpretation therefore no such have the right to say that others must believe what they believe and practice as they practice. I hope this fact may be recognized in the final peace conferences, and that an open door may be set before all alike.

Every State Church that has ever existed in all the world, whether Christian or heathen, has been a hindrance to the spiritual and intellectual development of the citizens of that nation. Look at the nations of today and you will see that this statement is correct. A State Church, though started with spiritual unction and doctrinal soundness, has always, and in every instance degenerated into showy formality, doctrinal dryness, sacramentarian rottenness and spiritual deadness. Study carefully and see if this is not true. It is the natural result of taking religion out of the realm of the spiritual and free into the realm of the ecclesiastical and governmental. Prescription cannot make one change his belief, but it does make many act the hypocrite, and that produces spiritual deadness and moral rottenness. This question of religion is a most tremendous question. God grant that when peace comes the world may be equally free in all matters of religious faith and practice. I would not have as a privilege in religious worship and service what I am not willing for others to have. What I believe, I believe; and what you believe you believe, and as citizens we should be treated equally. The king on his throne and the peasant in his hovel, the President in the White House and the negro in his hut, the rich man in his palace and the poor man in his cottage, the scholar in his study and the ignorant man at his work are all equally free before God and should be free and equal as citizens in their study and worship of God. Let all, from the Christian to the Atheist be free, limited only by the fact that no one shall molest another, and the world will then have a chance.

Religiously speaking, the world has been hand-cuffed and gagged all down the ages by the cuffs of the state and the gag of ecclesiasticism. Would it not be glorious if,

when peace is settled, these hand-cuffs and gags should be forever thrown into the sea.

Some weeks since, I wrote to our noble President expressing the hope that, when all the peace terms for the nations were being adjusted, this religious-freedom plank would be given its proper place in the great program. Let Catholics and Protestants, Christians and Jews, Mohammedans and heathen, infidels and atheists, all be equally free and equally protected, with no one "the church" or pet of the state, then true Christianity will have an open chance; and the church that has most of Christ and Spirit power will "shine as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."

Budget Laymen Department

N. T. TULL, Superintendent

Some Churches That Should Not Adopt the Budget System.

The following are some of the churches that should not adopt the budget system:

1. The church that is willing to "try" it and see if "it will work." You never saw an it in your life that would work. Things that work have got to have power back of them. It takes live men and women to put over any worth-while program in your church. Don't go at it as a try proposition. Go at it as a do proposition.

2. The church that mistakes an "envelope system" for the budget system. It is absurd to pass out packages of envelopes to the members and then go to doing business on air. Each envelope should represent a definite pledge from the member. Envelopes are used in the budget plan, but they are for the member's convenience in systematically paying his part of an acknowledged obligation. He acknowledges the obligation by making a definite pledge to help guarantee the financial task of his church.

3. The church that does not first fix its task, or make up its budget. The church that first starts out to see how much money it can get "in sight" very seldom gets in sight of much. It is human nature to want to strive towards a goal. The government raises big money by first fixing an amount to be raised and then going after it.

On account of shifting pastors and other reasons incident to the disturbed conditions of the past two years, some of our larger churches have not yet put on the detail budget system just as recommended. Most of these are now getting busy to perfect the plan for the coming year. The Budget Man wants to be of service wherever his advice and special help might be needed. Plan early so as not to be rushed.

A number of new pastors have come into our state recently who may not fully understand our Mississippi Budget Plan. I will be glad to send literature to any such on application, or give any special information desired. We want every church to get on the plan as it has been worked out and perfected.

Mississippi Woman's Missionary Union Page

MRS. P. I. LIPSEY, Editor, Jackson
 MISS M. M. LACKEY, Cor. Sec. Treas., Jackson
 MISS MARY RATLIFF, College Correspondent, Raymond
 MRS. C. LONGEST, Building & Loan Fund, Oxford
 MRS. H. L. MARTIN, State Trustee, Training School, Indianola
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 Recording Secretary, Mrs. Rhoda Enochs, Jackson

All funds should be sent to Dr. J. B. Lawrence, except the Literature Fund, which should be sent direct to Miss M. M. Lackey.

We gave last week the account of the packing at the First Baptist Church of Hattiesburg of a splendid Home Mission box, the gift of the ladies of Lebanon Association to a missionary family in New Mexico. This week we have news of two other boxes sent to New Mexico, one by the Baptist ladies of McComb, the other by the W. M. S. at Raymond, Flora and Clinton. Let this good work go on. We shall be glad to hear from others.

Rally Day at McComb.

McComb, Miss., Nov. 6, 1918.

Miss Margaret Lackey,
 Jackson, Miss.

Dear Miss Lackey:

The rally day at our church on October 6th, was in every way pleasant, a nice crowd, our ladies served lunch; all seemed to enjoy it. We packed the Frontier Missionary box, which was valued at \$275; every thing as nice as any one would want. It was sent to Bro. L. O. Vermilion, Lovington, New Mexico. He has since moved to El Paso, Texas.

Wish you could have been with us. Your presence gives us new courage. Trust you are quite well. Would have written sooner but for illness.

With very best wishes, I am sincerely,
 MRS. H. H. TATE,
 Cor. Secy, W. M. U.

Box Sent From Clinton.

Dear Mrs. Lipsey:

The missionary societies of Flora, Raymond and Clinton have recently sent a box to Brother Jackson and his wife, who are located at New Mexico. The box was valued at \$128. The societies at Flora and Raymond contributing \$25 each of this amount.

Our ladies are happy in being thus permitted to add to the comfort of God's children.

Yours in Christ,

MRS. J. L. JOHNSON,

President of Woman's Missionary Society of Clinton Baptist Church.

For Christmas.

"The Missionary Watch," by Mrs. Jennie Standifer. We still have some copies of this book which we will sell for 35 cents per copy. The entire proceeds from sale of it goes to establishing a "Crawford Memorial" in Central China Building Loan Fund of the Foreign Mission Board. These

little books will make a nice Christmas present.

CLINTON PRINT SHOP,

Clinton, Miss.

Hagerman, N. M., Oct. 29, 1918.

Mrs. J. W. Provine,

Clinton, Miss.

Dear Sister:

The suit came Saturday evening. I am thoroughly delighted with it. It fits perfectly and I could not have been better pleased with the pattern. Your letter and money order received yesterday. We are unable to express to you our real appreciation of each article sent and how deeply grateful we are for them. You certainly were right when you said in your former letter that you ladies take pride in making up mission boxes. We assure you again that we are thoroughly pleased with every article sent. The box of other articles came a few days ago.

We are profoundly grateful to every one who had a part in making it up and for every article it contained. Every article is just to our liking. We are especially grateful for the overcoat and shoes and for Mrs. Jackson's suit. It fits perfectly and she is delighted with it. Please accept for your society and church and for every individual contributor our sincere gratitude. Our hearts have been made truly glad by your generous contribution to our needs.

Perhaps you would like to know something of the character of our work here. I am missionary pastor of the churches at Hagerman and Dexter. These are small towns seven miles apart. We have many types of people and religions. A good percentage of the population are not permanent, but while they are here we must seek to evangelize them. Our membership at each church is small, and of limited means. But we have some splendid workers. In the little church at Dexter we have a class of ladies in the Sunday School Manual, with Mrs. Jackson as teacher. She and I are blue seal graduates and believe heartily in that line of work.

We have had several cases of influenza here. We were in a meeting at Dexter where we were quarantined the first Sunday. We have not had a public gathering of any kind since that day.

We are just now rounding up our offering to State Missions. We plan to have a meeting at Hagerman as soon as the quarantine is raised. We sincerely hope that the situation there is improved.

The Lord bless you all in His service.

Yours in Him,

DAVID B. JACKSON.

A Recipe.

Aunt Ellen was busy copying something from an old scrap-book when I dropped in on my way to town.

"What have you there, aunt; a new cake recipe?" I inquired.

"It sounds to me like a recipe for happiness," said Aunt Ellen. "Listen, while I read it."

"Four things for which no one has ever yet been sorry:

"Thinking before speaking.

"Holding an angry tongue.

"Giving kindly help to others.

"Judging with mercy.

"Take this recipe, niece, and fasten it over the kitchen sink where you'll see it often."

—Kinds Words.

Many of the following suggestions will be found useful or suggestive to older people as well as to juniors:

Some Ways of Making Money for Missions.

Valuable hints, with reference to the best ways of raising missionary money, collected from the publication, Junior Builders:

"Our Juniors gathered all the empty bottles they could, cleaned them, and sold them to druggists and physicians."

"Our boys got up fishing parties Saturday afternoons and sold the fish they caught."

"We had kodak pictures of our church made, and they found ready sale."

"Our young people had missionary popcorn and potato patches, which with careful cultivation, yielded an abundant harvest."

"Boys and girls should be paid something for the work they do for their parents, instead of receiving an allowance. From their own earnings they should give a liberal sum."

"A good way to raise missionary money is to have a 'blessing box,' and for everything that comes to us as a blessing make an offering."

"Our young people get a commission for gathering eggs and delivering milk."

"Our Juniors will raise plants to sell next spring and summer."

"One little girl in our band buys gingham and her mother helps her make aprons, which she sells."

"The only girl in our society who raised \$1 last year bought eggs and raised missionary chickens."

"Our Juniors all 'hire out' on Saturday to earn money for missions. Some do errands, some work in stores, etc."

"Some of our boys are selling good lead pencils and clear something over \$2.00 per gross. Others are selling good carpet tacks for the spring house-cleaning. This gains about half the price. Some girls have made a rag carpet and have sold it."

"Have a sewing society during vacation, when articles can be made to sell. It is a good plan to sell the articles just before Christmas. Dressed dolls sell easily. Also separate doll clothes, as cloaks, caps, kimonas, dresses, etc."

"We have tried selling various articles. One of the most profitable is a well-known brand of laundry soap, and lately we have also dealt in toilet soaps. We sell them either by the cake or the box."

"Last spring we used some wild flowers to great advantage, by pressing and making very pretty books of them, which sold readily. We gained about eighteen dollars in this way."—Home and Foreign Field.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE AND THE DOCTRINE OF SIN.

(Continued from Page Three.)

perience. The whole doctrine of atonement is, of course, here to be understood. The infinite love of God, the voluntary and perfect substitutionary sacrifice of Christ, the honest acceptance of this as the first action of the soul in view of its sin—all these are to be taken for granted. The last is, of course, the distinctive thing in this connection. We call it faith, we call it surrender of self, we call it accepting Christ, we call it conversion. All these names and descriptions, together with others that may be used as explanatory or illustrative, simply aim to set forth the one central action of the spirit of man the sinner when he comes into joyous and glorious realization of the mercy, love and power of God in the forgiveness of his sin. Here is the turning point, the pivot for the Christian life. It may be very definite in some cases, it may be obtained by slow process and almost imperceptible gradations in the experience of others. In some it is like the gentle slope which one can hardly notice in ascending it, but it constitutes the great divide between two systems of water. Or it may be like the gradual process in the unfolding of a flower; somehow it came about that the bulb blossomed into beauty. There it is. In other cases there may be a sudden change, as in case of one who was rescued by a strong hand when about to drown, or who suddenly saw a precipice and withdrew from it or who made a great decision that altered the life current with a joyful impulse of supreme avowal. We are familiar with all these phases, and others. Somehow the Christian has taken Jesus to be his Savior and has come into such a real and vital connection with the Lord as to realize that for Christ's sake his sins have been pardoned and he is acceptable to God whom he had wronged and forsaken.

III. The Struggle With Sin.

A constant element of the Christian life and experience is the warfare against sin. There is no use denying this fact. It is a fact. We ought not to be unduly severe upon those mistaken advocates of a sinless perfection who declare that they are not conscious of any known sin. Where they really are sincere we can only wonder at them and pity their ignorance and themselves. Oftentimes we see faults in them which they themselves do not see nor would be willing to admit. This is no place to discuss their view as a doctrinal vagary. The overwhelming sentiment of Christian people from the beginning is so much the other way that lengthy discussion is not required. The saints of God have confessed themselves the greatest of sinners. It was Paul who wrote the seventh chapter of Romans, and that marvelous disclosure of personal experience is not to be argued away in the interests of preconceived doctrine; nor must we forget how Paul, in his last years, in full view of his past, both before and after his conversion, and in the full realization of the joy of salvation, describes himself in the

present tense as the chief of sinners. This experience has been matched thousands upon thousands of times in the lives of the people of God. Some of the most poignant expressions of the sense of sin have been wrung out of the hearts of those who have been justly esteemed among the noblest and purest representatives of the Christian life. To some these expressions of struggle with sin have seemed exaggerated and unreal, but that itself is but testimony, both to the deceitfulness of sin in those who criticize, and to the reality of sin in those who suffer.

IV. The Hope of Salvation.

The Christian experience in the struggle with sin is not an experience of despair, but of hope. The fight with sin is a terrible fight, but it is a fight with the joyous expectation of victory. It is not a losing, but a winning, battle. Faith in Christ as Redeemer is the very impulse and essence of courage in the conflict with evil. But for this the fight would be lost, but for this the joy of Christian life would be gone. If the experience of sin and of pardon did not lead to the anticipation of overcoming, then the Christian experience would be a burden instead of a glory. Exactly this we find in that seventh chapter of Romans where Paul breaks away with a sudden rebound from the sense of defeat to the hope of victory, declaring, "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord." Defeats here and there along the line we must suffer, painful fallings back where they ought to have been advances must be our lot. Shame of evil tendencies without that sometimes lead us into actual transgressions and then the general uneasy feeling that we do not properly realize our own sinfulness and may be guilty of spiritual pride comes in, but all these only give emphasis to the joyful and glorious expectation that through all these we shall come at last to the day of victory and of delight. The entrancing through thrills our very soul, that after the struggle is over we shall indeed realize ourselves to be (without pride and without drawback) actually at last and forever free from sin. This is the hope of glory, and the joy that comes in the midst of our pain. This it is which Peter has described for us when he says: "Ye rejoice with a joy unspeakable and full of glory, receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls."—Baptist World.

HOW IT HAS WORKED.

How the budget in Mississippi has worked for the Foreign Mission Board—from May 2, 1918 to October 1, 1918. In the months of May, June and July there were sent to the board from Mississippi \$261.30; in the month of August, \$3,412.24; in the month of September, \$65.15, making a total for the first five months of the conventional year of \$3,738.69; just about 2 cents per capita for Mississippi Baptists. These figures were taken from the treasurer's books in Richmond, Va., and reported in the "Home and Foreign Fields."

Will the brethren please think through

these figures and then remember that the missionaries on the Foreign Field are dependent on us for their daily bread?

W. Y. QUISENBERRY.

BIBLE INSTITUTE.

The Baptist Bible Institute had one week of successful work before having to close on account of influenza. Our school will reopen Tuesday, November 19th.

A committee from the Government at Washington, after careful investigation of various sites in New Orleans selected our property as a Troop Hospital for convalescent soldiers from across the seas. We appreciate the honor bestowed upon us by the Government and the opportunity for sacrificial service for humanity. The Institute will continue its work in a temporary home with the same faculty, same courses of study and the same spirit of devotion.

Yours fraternally,

B. H. DeMENT.

AN UNACCOMMODATING KICK.

An Atlanta merchant has frequently occasion to rebuke Ike, his darky porter, for his tardiness in reporting for duty in the morning. Ike is always ready with a more or less ingenious excuse.

"You're two hours late, Ike," exclaimed the employer one morning. "This sort of thing must stop. Otherwise I'm going to fire you. Understand?"

"Deed, Mistar Edward," replied Ike, "it wan't mah fault dis time. Hones.' I was kicked by a mule."

"Kicked by a mule? Well, even if that were so, it wouldn't delay you for more than an hour. You'll have to think of a better excuse than that."

Ike looked aggrieved. "Mistar Edward," he continued, solemnly, "it might have been all right ef dat mule kicked me in dis direction, but he didn't—he kicked me de odder way."—Atlanta Journal.

A LITTLE SLICE O' LIFE.

The kid, who is six years old,
Has been hungry for war news lately.
Every time the paper comes
He wants to know all about it.
He is not satisfied with headlines,
But wants whole columns read.
And he listens, all attention,
And criticises troop movements
And offers timely suggestions.

"What's the big idea?" we asked,
After we had read every scrap of war news
To him after dinner.
"I'm just keeping track of my investment,"
Said he. "I have got money in this war.
I bought a quarter's worth of
Thrift Stamps last week with what
I got for taking the castor oil."

—Roy K. Moulton.

The Airplane Chicken.—Aviator—here take this chicken away—

Waiter—What's the matter with it, sir?

Aviator—It's all wings and machinery.—
London Opinion.

B. Y. P. U. DEPARTMENT

Auber J. Wilds, Superintendent.

"We Study That We May Serve."

Special Prayer.

Brother McCrea one of our missionaries to Teng Chow, China, told us at the Southern Baptist Convention at Hot Springs, that the thing the missionaries needed and craved above all else was the prayers of the folks at home, that being true we want to build up a generation of Baptists who will pray for our missionaries. So this space is given each week asking for special prayer on the part of our young people for different missionaries. This week we want to remember Dr. and Mrs. George Green of Ogbomoso, Africa. Dr. Green is one of the two medical missionaries we have in Africa without doubt the most needy field in which we work. Pray that God may give him through his medical skill access to the hearts of the people.

State Baptist Convention meets the 26th of November. Are you going?

Sladen.

We are glad to report two unions at Sladen, a Senior and a Junior Union, we have an agricultural high school there and the church could do no better for the cause than to have a training service and through it touch the entire county for Christ.

Study Course Week, February 9-15.

After the War.

We are all planning to do great things after the war and we ought to for there are going to be opportunities unlimited, but are we really going to carry out our plans. Are we going to take advantage of the opportunities? These questions are being answered right now by the faithfulness with which you performed your duties now. Luke 16-10, "He that is faithful in the least will also be faithful in much." Are you maintaining the highest degree of efficiency in your Union? We agree that it has been and is hard work when every body's thoughts have been occupied with the war and the strenuousness of the task has been the testing point. What you do with the opportunities during the war is a fair test of what you will do with the opportunities after the war.

The soul is the spirit of man. The B. Y. P. U. is the gymnasium of the soul. It develops the soul and fits Christians for useful Christian career.

If you want to read an inspiring missionary book read "The Moffats," it is filled with romance and adventure. Robert and Mary Moffat, father-in-law and mother-in-law to David Livingston, all missionaries to South and Central Africa. Get it from the Baptist Record.

November 24th.

Our lesson on November 24th is a missionary lesson. The field to be

studied is South America. Have you noticed that the November number of the Home and Foreign Fields has given large space to this interesting field in which Southern Baptists are working? The group in charge for Nov. 24 will do well to make large use of the Home and Foreign Fields. We want to begin to magnify our missionary meetings here by using this splendid organ of the Southern Baptist Convention, said by many to be the best periodical of its kind in circulation. Dr. G. S. Dobbins is the editor. It is published by the Baptist Sunday School Board of Nashville, Tenn., the subscription price is fifty cents a year.

Questions and Answers.

Question.—What is the work of the missionary committee? How many should be on this committee?

Answer.—There should be as many on the missionary committee as there are groups in your union, one member in each group.

The work of the missionary committee is three-fold. 1, to enlist and educate the members of the union in systematic giving—by knowing the objects to which the church gives and circulating tracts on tithing, stewardship, etc., each member of the committee should seek to enlist the members in his group. 2, The missionary committee should plan for and conduct once a year or oftener, a class in the study of some missionary book, for the purpose of giving the young Christians a knowledge of our foreign mission work and deepening their interest and devotion in the world-wide missions. 3, It is the missionary committee's work to secure extra material for missionary meetings, get tracts from the different boards on the different fields in which we work, write to the missionaries themselves, provide maps, charts, etc., for the meetings.

I refuse to acknowledge that there is anything that I ought to do which I cannot do.—Mary Porter Gamewell.

If God had said
And He has said,
The tithe belongs to Me;
If we refuse to give the tithe,
What robbers we must be.

M'COMB.

In the First Baptist Church of this city recently hung a Service Flag, with 43 blue stars thereon. Last Sunday we notice near the center one gold star, representing Homer H. Haynie, who started over seas to join the boys "over there." But Providence in His wisdom saw fit to call him to cross over the river, from which none return and now he has a place Over There, in the Palace of God.

May God in His wisdom hasten the time when our boys may return

home, to relatives and friends, and the entire remaining forty-two, may be numbered with our mighty armies that have gone to battle for right and righteousness.

Fraternally,

J. H. A.

DEATHS

Obituary notices, whether direct, or in the form of resolutions, of 100 words, and marriage notices of 25 words, inserted free; all over these amounts will cost one cent per word, which must accompany the notice.

HERBERT SCOTT.

In these days of deepened shadows occasioned by war and pestilence, so many hearts and homes are saddened by special bereavements in the going of the young, the fair and brave.

Among these homes is that of our dear brother and sister, Dr. and Mrs. I. T. Scott, late of Summit, now of Greenwood, Miss. Herbert, their precious, promising boy of eighteen years, fell a victim to the dread malady of influenza, October 20th, 1918, at Clinton, Miss., where he had enrolled for college work and training in the military unit.

He began early his Christian life in Summit and impressed us, who knew him best, with the sincerity of his profession, and the constancy of his devotion to his Lord. Not always can it be said of one so young: "He filled his place in the Sunday School, in the B. Y. P. U. and other meetings for the young people. In these, leadership and public prayer was a common thing with him." These things can be said of Herbert, and to these charming graces must be added that filial affection for parents and devotion to his little brother and older sister, which adorns character and makes home-life sweet. The vacant chair is in the home. The voice that charmed and the smile that cheered are with us now only in memory. Memories so sweet will cherish ever.

Let faith in God banish the gloom and even through our tears let us sing of that home:

"Where the glory of the Lord
Shines thro' all the cloudless skies,
There, as endless ages roll
Shall be no more good byes."

I. H. ANDING,
Summit, Miss.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

And loving memory of Mrs. J. C. McGowan.

Whereas on October 15 it pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our community and church our beloved sister in Christ, Mrs. J. C. McGowan. Be it resolved, first,

That by her untimely departure Davis Memorial Church sustains an irreparable loss.

Second, That we desire not only to express our deepest and fullest appreciation of her pure and faithful Christian life and character but to emulate her example to that extent that her life as impressed upon us by her loyalty to Christ and the church, her lofty ideals and innum-

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

AFTER INFLUENZA

The Grip, Fevers, and Other Blood-Poisoning, Prostrating Diseases,

The best course of restorative treatment, purifying the blood, strengthening the nerves, stimulating the liver, is:

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the standard blood purifier, before eating, Pepton, a real iron tonic (chocolate pills), after eating,

Hood's Pills (cathartic, mild and effective) as needed.

These three great medicaments make convalescence real, rapid and perfect. They are also of service in the prevention of disease and the preservation of health. They form Hood's Triple Combination Treatment.

Each is good alone; all are good together. Get them today.

END STOMACH TROUBLE

GASES OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sick, sour, gassy stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get relief in five minutes by neutralizing acidity. Put an end to such stomach distress now by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realized in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by food fermentation due to excess acid in stomach.

Live Horse Flesh Costs 30c Per Lb.

You can add 100 lbs to any poor horse or cow for one cent per pound by giving it one dollar's worth of EDGERTON'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK with the pepper feed. Results guaranteed or money back.

Manufactured by Edgerton's Salt Brick Co., Goldsboro, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. Office and Sales Rooms 48 East Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.

For the HAIR—

To make it soft, fluffy and free from dandruff use

TETTERINE

50c at your druggist's or from The SHUPTRINE CO., SAVANNAH, GA.



Service Rings

\$3675 \$4.75
Solid gold one or two stars hard enameled. Mention number of stars.

at the present time a most appropriate Xmas gift and a welcomed one.

Timely Xmas Gifts



1, 2, or 3 stars. Mention number of stars. Hard enameled.
\$3673 \$4.75
Solid Gold.
\$3674 \$1.30
Sterling Silver.



\$3676 \$4.00
Sweetheart ring. Solid gold, with one star hard enameled. Write for our illustrated catalog of beautiful gifts.

E. V. REDDIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Quick Way to Stop a Cough

This home-made syrup does the work in a hurry. Easily prepared, and saves about \$2.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children like it—and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. Thus you make a full pint—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, famous for its healing effect on the membranes. To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Cash Quick for FURS!

We Send Cash Same Day!

Don't let anybody fool you into shipping thousands of miles away. Don't waste good money paying big express charges! Don't wait weeks for your money! Ship to us to the South's best located fur market—New Orleans. Save express charges; save time; and

Get Highest Prices!

We get cash to you in 24 to 48 hours! We pay more because of tremendous volume and low "overhead" expense. Guarantee you biggest NET profit, because you save big express charges. War has created terrific demand. With fewer trappers, prices going sky high. Get ready for BIG PROFITS. Get our Price List, Tags and full details. A postal will do.

—American Exporting and Fur Mfg. Co.
Dept. 112 425 Decatur Street New Orleans, La.



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WORK OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
AT REASONABLE PRICES

Write for Catalogue

BUDDE & WEIS MFG. CO.
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NEW SONG BOOKS For Your Church

A wonderful value; 83 familiar songs of the Gospel, words and music. Used all over the world. Round or shape notes. Only \$6 per hundred for No. 1 or No. 2, or \$10 for No. 1 and No. 2 combined. Send \$6c for samples. Money back if not pleased. Send \$2.00 extra for Sample Book of War Songs (words and music) for community singing.

E. A. K. HACKETT, Dept. 47, FORT WAYNE, IND.

FROM THE FRONT.

(Rev. W. H. Morgan, Chaplain.)
Sept. 10, 1918.

It has been such a hard and trying experience for everyone these past ten days. The weather has been indescribably disagreeable and the nights, at which time we move, have been so dark you could cut the darkness. The marching—under these conditions is difficult for both the men and horses. Up all night, working the greater part of the day, thus losing rest and sleep, they are left rather worn out for hard going and pulling over rough roads and high hills. The men have gotten so they can drop down anywhere and sleep. When we finally pulled into this place about 1 a. m., it had been raining and was still raining. We left the road and pulled off into a dark wood on a steep hillside. No lights at all were allowed, not even a match, nor could the men smoke. Imagine an outfit of hundreds of men and horses, in a strange place, no guide, and so dark you could not see a foot ahead, trying to erect picket line in the woods and find a place to sleep. I found a bush out in the open and took a saddle blanket for covering and the saddle for a pillow and went to "rest" in the rain. I am sure you will be surprised to know that I actually slept four hours under that bush with the rain dripping through the leaves. I have slept out before but never so little prepared in the way of covering or bedding. I have slept in the side car of my motorcycle, in a shelter tent but I always had my overcoat or slicker and a blanket or two.

This outfit, if it has not done so already, is rapidly coming to be hardened to any sort of resting conditions. We have moved in night marches for about a week from where we were supposed to be resting when we left the last front we were on. In that time we have come 50 or 60 miles and are now taking position again. We don't know what the coming days will bring forth, we hope something good for us.

You would be interested to see how we are situated here. I am with the regimental headquarters and where the horses are left when the guns are in position, and am still at the place I described above that we entered the dark night. It is a wooded hillside up some 200 yards from a small stream. The officers are occupying a flat surface about midway from foot to top of hill, which is overhung by an extending rock. It is not a cave but will be perhaps in another hundred years. My feet push out almost over the cliff edge. We have our bedding rolls laid alongside of one another, with the heads against the wall. It is certainly a dandy place to camp, except we have to slide down to the bottom of the hill to get our meals

and then work ourselves to the point of again getting back. How I did sleep last night! They said this morning that the guns were large in calibre and very active last night, but I slept on. I was warm even though my feet were in the rain.

For the first time yesterday I had a plain daylight view of the bursting of German shells. They were falling on a hill over from us some four or five hundred yards. We wondered if they would move over further toward us. They did not, however, and wasted a number of shells on that vacant hilltop.

In the jet blackness last night we had a prayer meeting. Twenty or twenty-five men came together for thirty minutes. It was fine. Nearly all the men prayed and I asked them to recall a sermon or service or some experience of the past and tell about it. Most of them did. It was good.

Sept. 13, 1918.

We have been at real war now for two whole days and nights. I never could have imagined anything like it. I hear it said that artillery was never massed on this front or any other to the extent it is here now. I have ridden for miles and find big guns every fifty yards or less. Night before last at 1:30 all of them opened up. It was a veritable double deluge of all the thunders of hell. The sky for miles around was a brilliant glow in the face of the darkest night I ever saw. It had been raining all night and the clouds were low and black, but when the guns opened it was all light. In the early morning the infantry went forward and so effective had been the artillery fire that practically no opposition was met. The advance in just the time it would take to walk directly to an object was made until we reached in the first hours all the objectives we were to strike for during the entire first day. Thousands of prisoners were brought back. I met five or six different bunches myself, with from 40 to 400 in each bunch. You can't imagine the elation among our men. The best feature is that our losses were infinitesimally small. I think it would be permissible for me to say that up to now we have lost by death only one man. Two others were seriously wounded, will die perhaps, four others slightly wounded. The entire operation was won with the smallest losses. When you think that the operation is being pulled off in one of the most difficult parts of the entire front, in mountains and high places, in the face of weather that has been a downpour of rain for practically ten days, it is very wonderful. The operation is on a front of 25 to 40 miles where the dead-lock has been for three years. We are throwing shells into German territory this morning and hope before long to possess some important German cities. Ah, that will be fine. The entire operation is under the direction of the Americans. Some French artillery are supporting our infantry. I rode and walked yesterday as far to the front as I could get. I expect to go further up today and walk the streets of villages in German land till yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, after I got



NEW TREATMENT THAT KNOCKS RHEUMATISM

A 50c Box Free to any Sufferer.

Up in Syracuse, N. Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder, reporting cases that seem little short of miraculous. Just a few treatments even in the very worst cases seem to accomplish wonders even after other remedies have failed entirely. It seems to neutralize the uric acid and lime salt deposits in the blood, driving all the poisonous clogging waste from the system. Soreness, pain, stiffness, swelling just seem to melt away and vanish.

The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody who suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted, to get a free 75c package from him to prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 75c package free, if you will send your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally."

F. H. Delano, 429-A Wood Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. I can send only one Free Package to an address.

SIMPLE CATARRH TREATMENT

Breathe Hyomei and Kill Catarrhal Germs.

Don't suffer from catarrh any longer. Get to your druggist today. Get a Hyomei outfit; pour a few drops into the small hard rubber inhaler that comes with each outfit. Breathe Hyomei in through the nose or mouth a few times a day and if it does not completely rid you of disgusting nose catarrh, Booth's Hyomei Co., Ithaca, N. Y., will give you your money back. Do not accept substitutes. If your druggist does not sell Hyomei outfits, we will send one direct, a charges prepaid for \$1.15. Booth's Hyomei Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

BOOK OF PRAYERS
Complete Manual of several hundred terse, pointed, appropriate Prayers for use in Church, Prayer Meetings, Young People's Society, Sunday Schools, Missionary, Grace and Sentimental Prayers. Question of How and What to Pray in Public fully covered by model, suggestive and devout Prayers. Vest Pocket size, 128 pages. Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, postpaid, stamps taken. Agents Wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

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MOBILE BUSINESS COLLEGE

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THOROUGH TRAINING
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DRINK

Castalian Springs Water. It has wonderful corrective for Malaria, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Enlargement of the liver, torpid liver, and all kinds of kidney trouble. Pleasant and effective. Buy it by mail or spend a few pleasant weeks at the spring. Address, CASTALIAN SPRINGS, DURANT, MISS.

Your Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

back to regimental headquarters, I had the opportunity of seeing the first air fight up to now. I couldn't tell how many German planes there were, but here were 25 to 40 planes of both kinds. The clouds were heavy and they were close to the ground. The maneuvering and fighting was very plain. It was thrilling! Finally one plane was forced to land, a German; the others after a few minutes broke away successfully, followed by ours. I suppose they fought on after they were out of our sight. The Germans put up a good fight and how they ever got away from that bunch of Allied planes is more than I can understand. They were a bold bunch to come over when the air had been full of our planes all day.

I picked up some souvenirs from the German prisoners—a gas mask, etc. I will send some things like that home if I can.

TIMELY PARAGRAPHS FROM NEW BOOKS.

The books may be ordered from The Baptist Record.

"Is there any story in human history like the story of Jerusalem? It has been besieged and captured 24 times. Its walls have been again and again levelled, its very site has been plowed and sown with salt. It has belonged to the ancient Canaanite, to the Jew, to the Greek, to the Roman, the Syrian, to the Chaldean, to the Arab, to the Turk, to Latin Europe and to England. It is associated with the faith of the Jew, the fanaticism of the Mohammedan and the adoration of the Christian. All the great religions, the great cultures, have met before its walls and striven to possess it. But the story of Jerusalem does not end with the records of time; it projects itself into the expectations of eternity. It owns half its wonder to a deeply held and often adjourned, but never surrendered hope which has made it the symbol of Christian idealism and the far sought refuge in another world of the weary and heavy-laden. The old Jerusalem is a battle-scarred city which has covered the hills upon which it was originally built with manifold destruction. But the new Jerusalem, with its walls of 12 manner of precious stones and its gates of pearl, is lifted four-square against the horizons of eternity, unscarred by any battle, not to be darkened by any sorrow, but built by the power of hope upon the foundations of faith."

"Jerusalem Past and Present" by Gaius Glenn Atkins, D. D.

"The lust for killing Germans would never take a man out of his dug-out; but the love of his country and the resolve to do his duty will take him out and lead him over the top. It is what he volunteered for, but it goes hard when the time comes for all that. Life is sweet at 19 or 21. It pleads to be spared a little longer. A lad does not want to die; and as he goes over the parapet he is thinking less of taking German lives than of losing his own. A short while ago, our boys had no idea of becoming soldiers. They were the light of a home and the stay of a business. With that they were con-

tent. But the challenge came; and they went out to defend the right against the wrong—the true against the false. They toiled up a new Calvary 'with the cross that turns not back,' and now they lie buried in a strange land. They have lost all for themselves, but they have gained all for us, and for those who will come after us. Yet although they saved others, themselves they could not save." From "The Soul of a Soldier" by Thomas Tiplady, C. F.

"The war is teaching us to place physical comfort where it belongs and is giving us a more Christian estimate of death. We have always made too much of physical comfort and we have given to death a place to which it is not entitled. But the war is taking away the fear of death. The state has no hesitancy in asking men to die. It is not daunted when they die by the hundred or thousand or million. When great ends are at stake nobody thinks of death. Over the ground reddened by the blood of the slain other men will march forward to victory. It is inconceivable that any nation fighting for its liberty and life should ever be daunted by the sight of blood. The soldiers of Jesus must not be a whit less courageous than the soldiers of the state. Men must fight for the Church no less valiantly than for the Government. If the State is willing to sacrifice its tens of tens of thousands and its millions, the Church must not draw back at the sight of sacrifice which must be made if Jesus is to become Lord of all." From "Old Truths and New Facts" by Charles E. Jefferson, D. D.

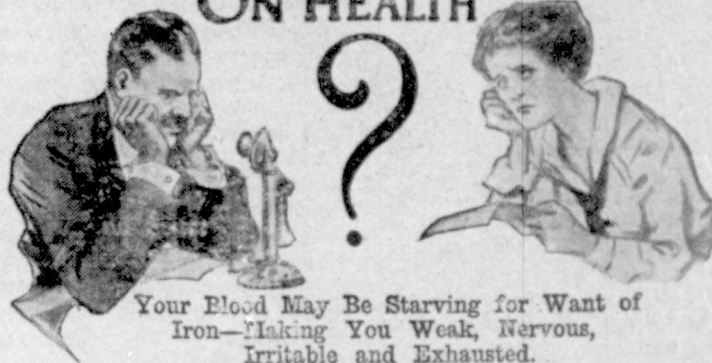
TO LOYAL BAPTISTS.

A loyal Baptist should be a Christian and a loyal Christian should be intensely missionary. Did you hear how Iowa City, Iowa, went over the top on the Fourth Liberty Loan? No. Well I will tell you. Their quota was \$600,000. They decided to do it in two hours time. On the morning of Sept. 28 between 7 and 9, and this was the way they did it: Every citizen who was not serving as a committeeman agreed to remain at his residence between 7 and 9 that morning. This was the program, the committee would ring the door bell, the householder would open the door, the committeeman would say "Good morning," the householder would say: "What is my quota?" The committeeman would tell him and present the application blank. When it was properly filled out, signed and the initial payment made, they would both say "I am much obliged to you. Good morning." Which ended the transaction. Iowa City went over the top with her \$600,000 in just two hours.

Shubuta did not do that way with the Liberty Loan but she went over the top just the same.

The Baptist Church at Shubuta could not have service at the time they were to make the State Mission collection. They supposed every one would beat home between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday so the committee went to see them and will go over the top in State Mission collection. Now if it will work with Shu-

ARE YOU LOSING YOUR GRIP ON HEALTH



Your Blood May Be Starving for Want of Iron—Making You Weak, Nervous, Irritable and Exhausted.

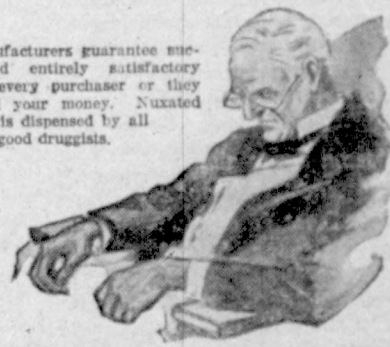
Nuxated Iron, increases the Red Blood Corpuscles and builds up the strength, energy and endurance of delicate, run-down people in two weeks' time in many instances.

Thousands of men and women are impairing their constitutions, laying themselves open to illness and literally losing their grip on health, simply because their blood is thinning out and possibly starving through lack of iron.

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, says: "Lack of Iron in the blood not only makes a man a physical and mental weakling, nervous, irritable, easily fatigued, but it utterly robs him of that virile force, that stamina and strength of will which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life. It may also transform a beautiful, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous and irritable. To help make strong, keen, red-blooded Americans there is nothing in my experience which I have found so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron. It often increases the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time." Nuxated Iron is now being used by over three million people annually, including such men as Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, and ex-Governor of Iowa; former United States Senator and Vice-Presidential nominee, Charles A. Towne; General John L. Clem (Retired), the drummer boy of Shiloh who was sergeant in the U. S. Army when only twelve years of age; also United States Judge G. W. Atkinson of the Court of Claims of Washington and others.



The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. Nuxated Iron is dispensed by all good druggists.



buta it will work with any church, town or country.

Will not every church adopt this plan on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1918, and it would secure the \$50,000 needed to go to the Baptist State Convention as we should do.

W. H. PATTON.

Grove's Tasteless chili Tonic

restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c

"Why did you name your boy 'Reginald Clarence?'"

"Because I wanted him to be a fighter. I figure that in our neighborhood a boy named 'Reginald Clarence' has got to fight."

A Treat for the Skin

Freckles, tan, sunburn, pimples, eczema, all can be easily and delightfully vanished with the use of Palmer's Skin Success Ointment. Used for over 80 years. Rev. A. E. Ballard, D. D., President Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, Ocean Grove, N. J., writes: "Your Skin Success Ointment completely cured me of an irritating itching eczema and I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be similarly afflicted." It is not only delightfully antiseptic and cleansing, soothing and softening to the skin, but also immediately effective in bleaching the complexion and in vanishing blackheads, freckles and all skin eruptions. Ask your druggist or send for free sample to The Morgan Drug Co., 1521 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

She made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to bring back color, gloss and youthfulness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.

This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

THE KAISER'S CRIMES.

B George W. McDaniel.

To Bismarck's brain must be ascribed the conception of a unified Germany. His strong and skillful hands molded the provinces into an empire. The most he ever claimed for the Kaiser, was that he ruled "by grace of divine permission," not "by the grace of divine appointment." When William the Second ascended the throne he began to unfold the idea of "divine appointment." He was too tactful to throw the dogma into the faces of the people. He began with mild, but meaningful, expressions which grew stronger until the full blown dogma was enunciated. It is interesting to study the stealthy, steady unfolding of the Kaiser's ideas of himself as revealed in his speeches.

The first suggestion which he made of his superior claims was in 1890 at the Diet of Brandenburg, when he referred to "a talent entrusted to me by God which it is my task to increase." That seemed harmless enough at the time, read in the light of subsequent events it was the germ from which developed the arrogant assumption of supreme authority, of divine selection. At Bremen a year later he said: "We, the Hohenzollerns, regard ourselves as appointed by God to govern and lead the people whom it is given us to rule." This is an advance upon the Brandenburg speech and is a clear-cut declaration of divine right, but limited, inferentially at least, to the German people. At Königsburg in 1895 he boldly affirmed that his crown was "born with him" as it was with Frederick the First, "who of his own right was sovereign prince of Prussia." By this time he had grown to the consciousness of his birth to a throne and of his sole right of sovereignty. At Coblenz two years later he referred to "his fearful responsibility to the Creator alone, from which no human being, no minister, no parliament, no people can release the prince." His idea had developed until he was above the people and all parliaments and subordinate to God only. Finally he had the effrontery to avow: "You Germans have only one will, and that is my will; there is only one law, and that is my law." Louis the Fourteenth's dictum, "I am the State," was mild compared with the Kaiser's arrogance. This presumption of the Kaiser's must be borne in mind in seeking to locate the responsibility for the acts of the German government and army. One who assumes absolute authority must necessarily bear supreme, if not sole, responsibility. Neither the Herod into whose ears the people shouted, "It is the voice of a god and not of a man," nor any of the Caesars whom a superstitious people deified, ever made

such pretentious claims to authority and supremacy as William the Second, Kaiser of Germany. By his own words he is the will, the law and the government of the people. What they do is for him and by him, and at his door, according to the logic of his speeches, must be laid the crimes that have stained the earth since August, 1914. The author of the Vandal of Europe, a "Disgusting hypocrisy and cunning, contempt for the people and criminal anxiety manifest themselves in his official piety. It aims at nothing but the sanctification of falsehood, the adoration of brutality, the deification of William II."

Coextensive with this piece of pious presumption propounded in pleasing platitudes goes the Kaiser's consistent and successful opposition to universal peace. His first decree when he mounted the throne was to the army, which he estimated as his most important heritage. At the laying of the corner stone of a church, of all the appropriate sentiments he might have voiced, he declared, "My confidence rests upon the army." Twice during his reign he faced the opportunity of providing other measures than force for the settlement of international disputes and the safety of the race. The first was at the Hague Conference, in 1898, when the proposition of the Czar of Russia for a limitation of armaments was discussed. The Kaiser's delegates, upon instruction from him, refused to participate in the discussion of this subject and accomplished its rejection from the program. Although the English, American, Russian and French delegates sought to secure a tribunal for the settlement of international questions in a judicial manner, the Germans' first delegate, Count Munster, labeled the plan "humbug." The reason he gave is now fully understood: "Germany is prepared for war as no other country is; Germany can mobilize her army in ten days, a performance that could not be equalled by France or any other state. An arbitration court would, however, give an enemy time to make his preparations."

At the second Hague Conference also, the Kaiser frustrated all attempts at disarmament, though his three jurist delegates shrewdly avoided the error of the Germans in the first conference of opposing arbitration. It was Germany moving the smaller powers as checkers upon a board and playing the game of delay that defeated all efforts to establish a court of arbitral justice. The patient and diplomatic Joseph H. Choate became so exasperated that he delivered himself to that conference in language, pungent and personal: "Baron Marschall von Bieberstein is an ardent admirer of the abstract principle of arbitration and even of obligatory arbitration, and even of general arbitration between those he chooses to act with; but when it comes to putting his idea into concrete form and practical effect, he appears as our most formidable adversary. He appears like one who worships a divine image in the sky, but when it touches the earth it loses all its charm." The autobiography of Ambassador Andrew D. White, one of the representatives of the United States at the first Hague tribunal, is convincing proof that the German Emperor opposed the whole scheme of arbitration and influenced

his allies—Austria, Italy, Turkey and Roumania—to defeat it. The Emperor disconcerted his delegates at times by his dispatches which placed them in embarrassing situations where they could not think for themselves nor act according to their own judgment.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Hague Conference the Kaiser paid a visit to the Queen of Holland and delivered a speech of delphic ambiguity about the benefits of peace, but had not one word to say about the tribunal recently held there to promote and preserve the peace of the world though it was the only universal national congress that ever assembled. His speech was consistent with his attitude during the sessions of that tribunal.

Cumulative proof of the Kaiser's antipathy to peace is found in the refusal of Germany to conclude general arbitration treaties between herself and the United States. Such treaties were proposed by Mr. Root and renewed by Mr. Bryan and the acceptance of either would have prevented a war between Germany and the United States. But the Kaiser's final faith is in force and his whole record shows that he is a "war lord." Responsibility for this war must be shouldered by the Kaiser. Nor was the assassination of the Austrian prince at Serejevo the cause of the war. Baron Wangenheim, the German ambassador at Constantinople, informed Mr. Morgenthau, the American ambassador, that a conference had been held at Berlin in the early part of July, 1914, at which the date of the war was fixed. There were present Moltke, the chief of staff, the grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the directors of railroads, the captains of industry and the leaders of German finance. The Kaiser presided over that conference and declaration of war was delayed a few weeks in order to give the financiers time to sell foreign securities and arrange loans. The German ambassador said the same thing to the Italian ambassador at Constantinople. All of this is corroborated by the diary of Prince Lichnowsky and the fearless testimony of Wilhelm Muehlton, and condemns the Kaiser before the court of the world as the instigator and the perpetrator of this war. He was the one man on earth who could have prevented it. In vain did the German ambassador in London and Sir Edward Gray plan and work to avert the conflict. All offers of a conference, or mediation, came to naught. The Kaiser had willed a war and would not even ask the consent of the Reichstag. He evaded the constitutional requirement by declaring a defensive war, though it was the most offensive and outrageous of which history bears record. Max Harden, called the one honest man in Germany, spoke the incontrovertible truth four months after war was declared: "Not as weak-willed blunders have we undertaken the fearful risk of war. We wanted it." In Germany "we" is the editorial for Kaiser.

The way the Kaiser conducts war is known to all who have taken the pains to investigate. The documents published by the Allies, notably the one compiled by Viscount Bryce, brand Germany as the arch fiend of butchery. A few more recent incidents which have come under my reading may be mentioned. Mr. Brand Whitlock, writing in current Everybody's of what he

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saw in Belgium, states: "At a certain maternity home extensive preparations were being made to receive nuns from the convents in the eastern provinces of Belgium—victims of German soldiers; their hour was approaching." The Associated Press from London via Montreal, August 18th, says, "A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades, consisting of one officer and fifteen men, ten of whom were wounded, were compelled to surrender near Monchy March 28th. They were lined up in the original front-line trench and after some time a German officer and two men appeared. One of the men, under the orders of the officer, turned a stream of liquid fire straight down the trench in which the British were standing and, notwithstanding the fact that they were unarmed, continued to spray them for six or seven minutes. The private testified that he and a few of his companions who were able to move scrambled down a communication trench and got over the top and back into the British lines. A French captain at Quantico who escaped from a German prison camp is authority for the statement that ten thousand French prisoners were herded like sheep in one camp with only one doctor and they all died of typhoid fever. The chaplain of the Fifth Field Artillery, the regiment that fired America's first shot in the war, writes a brother minister in America as follows: "All that you have heard in America does not approximate the truth. There are little children right here in France with their little stumps of hands; there were some not far from my last camp, and young men with all their fingers of their right hand cut off. The other day a British officer and three Tommies told me that a short time ago they went as an advance party into a village from which the Boche had been driven back, and in a large room there were four young Canadians crucified, one on each wall of the room. Also, when I was with the British they told me the Boches had taken young Belgian and French girls into their first line trenches and tortured them until their screams made the Scotch and Canadians so crazed they would go over into the machine gun nests which the boche had set up, using the women's screams as a decoy. And I have it on the word of a British officer that they have stood, the officers, with their guns leveled at their men to keep them from going over when the women screamed and being needlessly slaughtered. I cannot tell you what the Tommies told me they found when they drove these hell-fiends out of these positions; it is too awful even to think about. I also have it on the word of one of the greatest French abbies that the boche were specially instructed to destroy convents—and kill or outrage the nuns—and he says that all through France and Belgium are ruined convents and that the nuns were given to the soldiers to be outraged in the camps. These are not isolated cases nor abnormal conditions which prevail here and there where troops were drunk or without restraint. Go along the French or British front and the only conclusion you arrive at is that this is just the ground principle of boche efficiency in action. I don't believe there is one of us here who wouldn't like to be home. But there is not one of us here, I believe, who does not want to see boche-

land devastated from one end to the other, with Berlin a blackened ruin—with the boche exterminated, militarists and all before we come home." I am not endorsing this last sentence. It does give the viewpoint, however, of one whose eyes behold the desolation left by the Huns.

Official documents now before me containing the testimony of eye witnesses convict the Kaiser of employing British prisoners of war within the danger zone; of forcing them to engage in operations immediately connected with the war contrary to article 6 of the Annex to the Hague Convention; of such ill treatment and starvation at Dulmen that prisoners succumbed to Hun brutality; and of bayonetting and burning a British seaman, Genower, at Brandenburg along with the burning alive of one French and five Russian soldiers, all prisoners of war.

The Kaiser, who started this war, countenanced these atrocities. No officer or soldier in the German army would dare commit such outrages against his will. One sentence from him would have prevented them and would stop them now. He is showing the world how Germany makes war.

I am looking at a picture of wrecked Rheims. That gorgeous cathedral is a heap of ruins. The French have placed upon it a tablet inscribed thus: "Here Passed the Hun." Daniel Slauson, inspired by that scene wrote:

"Here passed the Hun, and here behold
The impress of his vandal hand—
The blight of Prussian 'frightfulness'
Upon a fair and peaceful land.

"Where Rheims Cathedral proudly
stood,
As cycling years their courses run,
A ruined pile alone remains
To testify: 'Here Passed the Hun!'

"The tale of ruthlessness thus told,
An outraged world may not forget,
E'en when the sun of centuries
As yet unborn shall rise and set;

"And ever when the earth is shocked
By deeds that even hell would shun,
The Teuton's crimes shall be recalled,
And men will say, 'Here passed the
Hun!'

"Dark lowers the cloud of war today—
A sable pall o'er land and sea—
But still God's star of justice shines
And lights the way to victory!

"And on the final battle field,
As sinks for aye the Prussian sun,
This epitaph shall written be,
In lines of blood, 'Here passed the
Hun.'"

Now that the initiative has been wrenched from the Kaiser, and his army is retreating and must probably continue to fight a defensive warfare on the western front, and ultimately lose, what should be the fate of the Kaiser? For one thing, if he survives, he should not be allowed to sit at the peace council, for "his sword would clank on the table." He has been the cause of more sorrow and suffering than any man since Adam. Napoleon's crimes were not comparable to the Kaiser's and his exile to Elba did not protect Europe. The world has never known what to do with defeated and unthroned kings. The Kaiser, the Prince of Beelzebub, since the allies

have gained the ascendancy, finds his protectors and defenders in the pacifists of the allied countries as he found them two years ago in the defeatists of France. Professor Delbrueck has already announced the "diplomatic offensive" which is an attempt at a negotiated peace. There should be no peace by agreement or negotiation, but by dictation. Otherwise, the end of the war will be simply a breathing spell in which the Kaiser will prepare for another war. Said a Krupp director, "When we find ourselves the weak party in any affair we demand of the other party treatment which we never vouchsafe when we are the stronger." The most dangerous enemy for America to-day is in "the appeals to pity." If we do not treat them with silent contempt we should answer them with the scorching sentences of Jesus, who was the embodiment of gentleness to the weak and penitent and of scorn and wrath to the cruel and oppressive. Hear him say, "These, my enemies that would not that I should reign over them, bring hither and slay before me;" "These shall go away into everlasting punishment;" "There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth;" "Ye

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serpents! Ye offspring of vipers! How shall ye escape the judgment of hell?" "In hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments." Dives neglected his social obligation to Lazarus; he did not kill him, maim or strike him, and Jesus portrayed his agony in hell. The Kaiser walked over prostrate Lazarus and kicked him as if he were a dog and cursed and killed him. What would Jesus say of the destiny of the Kaiser?
(Continued on page thirteen.)

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Take a glass of Salts before breakfast if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you.

The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

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Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercuric and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you

THE STORMY PACIFIC.

(J. J. Love, Cor. Secy.)

This is the third Sunday we have had on a Japanese ship, with a Japanese crew, and a largely Japanese passenger list. If the dependableness of the ship and the reliability of the crew are significant of the character of the Japanese people Japan should stand high in the family of nations. The winds have blown and the storms have beaten upon the good ship Kamo Maru, but she has held her course until a sense of safety has settled upon even the most timid land-lubber aboard.

Passengers who have crossed the Pacific as many times as they have fingers on a hand, say they have never before experienced such a voyage. We have had but two days of moderately calm sea, and for days and nights at a time we have been in the grip of really fierce storms, storms which have sent churning billows over even the upper decks and set the ship on end. Neptune is in league with Mr. Hoover in food conservation, and Mrs. Love, like the patriotic woman she is, has joined the other women and a great number of the men on board in refraining from food for most of the journey. Not being addicted to mal de mer, the writer just as faithfully answered the steward's bell-calls four times a day. Even now we are in the throes of what is said to be the typhoon which our wireless tells us has already wrought havoc in Japan.

In consequence of the exceptionally stormy voyage we shall be late in reaching Yokohama, but we hope to land Wednesday morning. We are now 750 miles out. We have seen but one boat and no signs of land since we left shore. The roster of passengers on a trans-Pacific steamship especially at this stressful time of international unrest, exchange and diplomacy is in strange contrast with Atlantic travel. Soldier en route to important commands in the East, Counsuls and other officials of state from nations as widely separated as Argentina and Greece, on hasty and responsible missions to Japan and Russia; the representatives of big business whose residences are in Turkey, India, Fiji, China, Japan. Our delightful table companions, Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Victoria, British Columbia, are such people as we are pleased to call our British cousins. They are among those Americans who are combining business with pleasure and impart a "homey" feeling to the occasion. There are but three of us from Dixie. A dozen missionaries are not for me the least interesting of those aboard. With these as sympathetic supporters we have spoken on two Sunday mornings to such of the passengers as have had a mind to gather for worship. One of the missionaries is a Seventh Day Adventist. It must have been a little disconcerting for him when we crossed the 180th meridian and jumped over a day. Last week had no Tuesday for us. An English woman on board the ship who smokes cigarettes is shocked at the way Americans bring up children. Her own bringing-up seems to have been defective.

The daily intercourse with many highly intelligent and widely observant men from many lands and pursuits gives one an opportunity to learn the views of others than those of his own nation and circle on international affairs and portents at this tremendous hour in universal destiny. The private secretary and the body of the late Chinese minister of education were taken aboard the ship at Victoria. The latter was foully murdered by the agent of a Chinese "blackhand" organization shortly before our ship sailed.

These lines will be posted upon landing at Yokohama, when we will begin to make observations for the benefit of our readers. Those who are disposed to do so may supplement this interim dissertation upon the sea voyage by reading the 107th Psalm, verses 23 to 30, which is a very good description of what we have passed through and are now experiencing, and, I hope, of what we shall realize within three days.

FROM A BAPTIST CHAPLAIN.

Camp Beauregard, La.

Two Catholic chaplains and myself were assigned to Camp Beauregard from the last chaplains' training school and arrived just after the epidemic had passed the crest. I have now been assigned to the 84th Infantry, but when we first came we were all assigned to the Base Hospital, where we found 3,000 men sick with influenza and pneumonia, hundreds of them outside the regular wards, in tents and in other buildings. At this time there were about forty deaths every 24 hours, and the only religious workers on the ground were one Catholic chaplain and the Baptist camp pastor, Rev. W. E. Neill. Two other priests and a Protestant chaplain were sick in the hospital, and the day after I arrived Brother Neill went home sick and had a bad spell, though pneumonia did not develop. By God's grace, only one of the other four of us was ever sick, and he had only a light attack and after the epidemic was about over.

Over a hundred nurses were sick, with two deaths. The spirit of the

whole hospital organization in the face of the overwhelming need was wonderful. There was more of the genuine spirit of service than in some churches I have seen. The times during my more than two weeks of work when I heard sharp words used toward patients by surgeons, nurses or orderlies could be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and these were occasions when a patience was sorely tried.

A surgeon of wide experience agreed, in a conversation with me, that the average of character among the nurses was surprisingly high.

There was considerable criticism on the part of certain members of the hospital staff because of the fact that none of the local Protestant ministers—except the camp pastor, as I have shown—came out to minister to the sick and dying. It was due partly, no doubt, to a lack of appreciation of the extreme seriousness of conditions—though daily published reports, including statistics, should have been enough to apprise them—and partly, no doubt, to the strictness of the quarantine. Pastor A. J. Barton of the Baptist Church of Alexandria, recently called, had not yet moved on the field, and of the other ministers I am not in any position to speak—I don't know. But however valid the reasons for the absence of any or all of them may have been, this fact remains: These laymen, few of whom are very religiously inclined, will never forget that during this time of sorest need the Catholics were on the job while the Protestants were found wanting. If the world, even the so-called Christian world, practices very poorly and only in a very general way the teachings of Jesus, yet it remembers the principle expressed in the words: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these—" etc., and "inasmuch as ye did it not," and according to this principle we are being judged today by the outside world. And if conditions hold in the relations of Baptist churches to the social organization and social problems of the world for which formerly we could not be held morally responsible, in view of the difficulty



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of organizing independent local congregations for co-operative work, yet the time has come when we cannot longer deny a moral responsibility at least for failing to put forth every possible effort as individuals and as churches to rectify these conditions as quickly as possible. The Baptist denomination is but learning the "A. B. C." of social service.

If the Catholics get ahead of us by knowing how to move the political powers—that is, is it entirely to their discredit, and not somewhat to the discredit of us who represent the Master himself instead of a professed earthly vice-regent and who have failed to use every legitimate means possible to advance His kingdom directly and indirectly? If Baptists had been so well informed as to develop a strong public opinion, and so well organized as to wield an influence commensurate with their numbers, their representatives could have smashed the opposition to the camp pastor service, for instance, like a "Texas paper shell" in a nut cracker."

HOYT E. PORTER.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Brother J. H. Durham, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle of Louisville has just dropped a remark in our office which we clamped for our Pastor's Nook. He stated that sometimes his Wednesday night prayer meetings ran for two to four hours, and when we recovered our breath from the shock of his announcement, we asked him how on the earth his prayer meeting could survive such an elongated stretch, and he replied, "You can talk a prayer meeting to death, but you can't pay it to death. The interesting fact about the prayer meetings is that the talks are very brief—only about three or four minutes—and they are nearly always personal testimonies, expressions of praise and gratitude—but the time is chiefly taken up with praying." When we asked him how large was the attendance at his prayer meetings, he replied, "An average attendance of 300."

The subject became so interesting to us that we asked Brother Durham to tell us how he conducted his prayer meetings. He replied: "First, we run each prayer meeting on one passage of Scripture, and whenever a request is made for prayer we stop right there and have a prayer for that. We never have a prayer for two objects at the same time, but we ask the Lord for that one thing. We have spent as much as forty minutes praying for one object. The interest is heightened by getting each one centered on the one object for which we are praying. Each one makes that object his particular burden. We don't let requests accumulate. I begin by reading the passage for the night, and make about a ten minutes' exposition of the passage. Then the meeting is open. If anything bobs up that is irrelevant, I stop it. If a brother begins to talk about any passage, I hold him to the passage read at the beginning and all the prayers claim the promise read at the beginning and every Wednesday night service is strictly

NEWS IN THE CIRCLE

MARTIN BALL

The Sunflower Association closed a delightful session last Thursday. Rev. N. W. P. Bacon was re-elected moderator and L. F. Gregory, clerk. Bro. W. S. Shuford was elected treasurer instead of Bro. Allen. The attendance was small on account of the prevailing epidemic. The hospitality of Lyon was unbounded. The citizens made every one have a real good time.

The Baptist Standard states that it is simply overwhelmed with renewals in answer to notices sent to the subscribers. The government is forcing all papers to go on a cash basis. The Record does not want to part with any one of its readers, so renew at once and send in a new name.

Rev. J. R. Reynolds, who has served sometimes as pastor of the church at Graham, Texas, has resigned to accept a call to the Washington Avenue Church, Huntington, W. Va.

Pastor S. W. Kendrick of the First Church, Hot Springs, Ark., is much encouraged in his work. The Home Board has agreed to grant the church \$10,000 on a debt of \$17,000, provided the church will raise the other \$7,000. Already they have in hand \$6,000 and hope to have it all when the Conventions meets in May.

Dr. O. L. Hailey has given a very valuable collection of books and other literary matter to the Southwestern Theological Seminary. They were from the library of Dr. J. R. Graves. The collection could not be duplicated. Some of the volumes were printed in the Sixteenth Century. Many of them 200 years old. Dr. Hailey is a son-in-law of Dr. Graves.

The awful war is rapidly drawing to a close. Field Marshall says to the Huns fall gently or die at the point of the bayonets. There is little or no choice for Germany. There can be no compromise now.

At the Sunflower Association they enjoyed the presence of Drs. Quisenberry, representing the Foreign Mission Board, and Gunter, the educational work. Each of them did good work. Mrs. Longino is a pleasing and instructive address presented the work and claims of the Baptist Hospital—something over \$200 was raised in a cash offering for this worthy institution. Come again each of you.

a prayer meeting. We do not allow the prayer feature to be sidetracked for anything else. It is the greatest service we have in our church.

Brother Durham finds the above plan effective in his church, but he does not claim that it is the "summa bonum" for every pastor and every church. That is the prayer meeting schedule which he has worked out. What schedule, pastor have you worked out?—Baptist World.

The Ministerial and Annuity Board the baby board of the Convention is now located at Dallas, Texas, and putting into action the will of Convention. This is a work of great importance and should have the hearty support of every Baptist. Dr. Wm. Lunsford is the secretary of the new board.

We extend our sincerest sympathy to Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Rowe in the departure of their daughter, Mrs. J. W. Dickens, to her heavenly home. She was one of the choicest spirits of the state. Bright, happy and helpful. She was buried at Winona, the home of her parents and leaves a husband, parents, three children and a host of sorrowing loved ones to mourn her departure. May His Spirit comfort all.

The Church at England, Ark., has secured the services, as pastor of Rev. John T. Walters of Junction, same state. The Church at England is rejoicing at his coming.

Dr. E. J. Forrester, who has been teaching in Mercer University, Ga., recently moved to his own home at Sparta, Ga., and expected to serve churches in the country, but the Sparta church laid hands on him and called him to the pastorate. He is a strong preacher and a good pastor.

Gospel Singers J. P. Schoefield of Altamont, Kan., and J. W. Jelks of Macon, Ga., have been added to the evangelistic force of the Home Board. They are good singers and fine workers.

Rev. L. D. Posey of Winfield, La., has accepted the pastorate of a church in Tyler, Texas. He is a strong gospel preacher and the church at Winfield is loath to give him up.

Too Literal.—In the last two weeks twelve men and four girls have been arrested in Coffeyville for fighting and The Journal fears a misconception has been placed on the work-or-fight order.—Kansas City Star.

Flatly Impossible.—"Yes," said Simpkins, "I want to do my bit, of course, so I thought I'd raise some potatoes."

"Well, I thought I would do that," said Smith, "but when I looked up the way to do it I found that potatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Precedent—She (considering vacation)—"I wonder who started this fad of going to the mountains, anyway?"

He—Mohammed, I believe.—Boston Transcript.

Sergeant (one of the old school)—It's the war that's ruining the army, sir—us having to enlist all these 'ere civilians!—London Opinion.

FIRST AID TO DIGESTION


In cases of indigestion or dyspepsia, the contents of the stomach, for lack of a proper supply of digestive juices, first ferment, forming gases, and later decompose. This process is attended with more or less discomfort and reacts to the injury of all the digestive organs, with the result of poisoning the entire system, a condition known as auto-intoxication. Three primary considerations arise in treatment of such conditions:

First, the process of decomposition must be arrested, by neutralizing the acid condition of the stomach, thus giving prompt relief from pain.

Second, the salivary glands and other glands which produce the various digestive juices must be stimulated into active secretion in order that the food may be properly digested.

Third, the stomach nerves must be toned up into a healthy state and inflammatory conditions of the membranous lining allayed.

Mi-o-na tablets do this work with remarkable efficiency. So good are they for quick relief and for permanent restoration that they are sold only under guarantee of satisfactory results to the user. Your druggists charges 60c per package; but is under instructions to refund to any customer who is not amply satisfied. If your druggist can not supply Mi-o-na, write direct to the manufacturers, Booth's Hyomei Company, Ithaca, N. Y.



Malaria Mosquitoes

can do you no harm if you'll fortify against them with the powerful preventative and excellent tonic.

OXIDINE

Makes You Immune

It not only stops chills and fever, but prevents malaria troubles of all kinds. Good for the whole family—children included. Guaranteed money back if it fails to help you. Made by The Behrens Drug Co., Wash., D.C. AT YOUR DRUG STORE 50¢



Nadine Face Powder

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Keeps The Complexion Beautiful

Soft and velvety. Money back if not entirely pleased. Nadine is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. Prevents sunburn and return of discolorations. A million delighted users prove its value. Tints: Flesh, Pink, Brunette, White. By Leading Toilet Counters or Mail, Dept. R. F. National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

(Continued from page nine.)

erable Christian virtues, and her faithfulness to friends and loved ones, may live after her in ourselves and in the lives of those whom we touch.

Third, That we extend to the bereaved family our strongest assurances that they are not alone in their sorrow, but that we too, both as a church and as neighbors and friends, daily and hourly mourn the departure of their loved one and our friend reminding them also that while in a way we suffer loss there is a happy side and that is that their home and our church has a direct representative in heaven now. That our own dear one lives there with God and sees our Saviour face to face.

Resolved further, That we bow in humble and loving submission, rejoicing in the fact that she was so ready to go, and that Jesus saw in her a jewel with which to adorn His own Home.

Resolved finally, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of our church, a copy be sent to the Baptist Record for publication and one sent to the bereaved family.

Done by order of Davis Memorial Baptist Church of Jackson, Miss., in conference, Nov. 3, 1918.

T. J. BLASS,
MISS LULA EVERETT,
J. G. SANDERSON,
MRS. A. B. DERRICK,
Committee.

You Needn't keep on feeling distressed after eating, nor belching, nor experiencing nausea between meals. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it strengthens the stomach and other digestive organs for the proper performance of their functions. Take Hood's.

THE KAISER'S CRIMES.

(Continued from page thirteen.)

On one page of a New York daily I saw yesterday the picture of fifty Americans who have paid in full by dying for our flag. All but one were clean shaven. The bloom of youth was on their cheeks; the light of intelligence was in their eyes and the marks of courage in every feature. The life of any one of those American youths was worth more than the Kaiser if he were your boy. The blood of every one of them is on the Kaiser's hands and conscience. Ahijah, the prophet of God, pronounced the doom of Israel and Jeroboam thus: "The Lord shall give Israel up because of the sins of Jeroboam, which he hath sinned, and wherewith he hath made Israel to sin." God, whose anger was provoked, disgraced and extirpated the house of Jeroboam and dispersed the people of Israel into captivity. Unless He has abdicated His throne, this modern Jeroboam, who made Israel to sin, must pay the penalty, and with him the people who have been his plant tools of destruction.

"Not peace, but a sword!

Retributive hosts of the Lord,
See that your task is well done!
Shall that which was nobly begun
Fail in the end for the sake
Of short-sighted tears?—the world to wake

To find itself duped as before,
By one who resoundingly swore
His dearest ambition was peace?
Not so shall our agonies cease!

Let those who will, grieve—

(With deep-ringing groans to receive!)

Mourning that millions must bleed
And perish till mankind be freed.

Belgium, assaulted but brave,
And France overwhelmed by the wave

Of insolent greed—did these fear
To check the Beast's frightful career?

Did Britain count honor well lost
And shrink from war's terrible cost?

Who wept for their woes?
Not they who would pity our foes!!

Heed not the impudent plea
For peace that leaves criminals free—

Blameless, enriched by their crime,
And cleverly biding their time

Safely to strike and to win!
Such softness, such blindness were sin.

O Justice, thy keen, cleansing sword
Must establish the Peace of the Lord!"

To summarize, then: The Kaiser is the supreme head and final authority in Germany and is responsible for the acts of his government; he obstructed and defeated all practical attempts at The Hague to preserve the peace of the world; during the administration of President Roosevelt, and again during the first of President Wilson's, he refused a general arbitration treaty between Germany and the United States; he planned a European war and presided over a war conference at Berlin early in July, before the Austrian prince was assassinated, at which the date of the war was fixed; he declared and prosecuted this war whose atrocities and barbarities surpass the darkest crimes of savages; he has made Europe a carnival of crime and a valley of death; he deserves the severest punishment which civilization can inflict upon a criminal and merits the apothemas of the Almighty; his hope of escape is not in the mercy of heaven or the justice of man, but in the maudlin sympathy of cowardly slackers who have no sons to go to war or who have kept them out of the war, and in the sob-sister appeal of dreamy pacifists who fiddle while the world burns.—Religious Herald.

PASTOR TRUETT VISITS WAR HOSPITAL.

PITAL.

Pastor Truett, writing to Mrs. Truett of a visit to one of the large war hospitals in England, where he spoke to some thousand wounded soldiers, said:

"Tonight I spoke in a hospital—Canadian—that has some American boys. The chapel, holding perhaps 1,000, was packed, and, oh, they did give me such a welcome, some with one hand, some with a foot, some with one eye, etc. Never, never, never can I get away from the impressions of such a visit. I saw them unloading a trainload of new arrivals of wounded. The sight of it all is seared into my brain, I think, forever.

"I talked to numbers of them—to one from El Paso, who enlisted long ago with Canada because his heart was so stirred; to another from Iowa, a curly-haired, sweet-faced boy of nineteen. I fairly took him into my arms and petted and loved him, and he so

clung to me. They were so brave and uncomplaining!

"Surely, surely I shall know better than ever to be a murmurer any more about the little things, when men by myriads are dying without a murmur, for me and my family, and my country, and for liberty and civilization.

"They were so appreciative of my address that it compelled me to put on all the brakes to keep from sobbing like a child. When I paid the best tribute of my heart to the fine array of nurses present, they put down their heads and brushed away their tears, while the wounded patients wildly cheered. The nurses were so cleanly and modest-looking and beautiful. I fancy that these boys will fall head over heels in love with them. And the fine, self-controlled, considerate, gentle doctors—how they provoked my admiration!

"After I had finished my address, and they had shown it such appreciation and were dismissed, they threw on the screen President Wilson's picture, for my benefit. Wasn't that delicate and beautiful? I rose and saluted them and all of us cheered like schoolboys. Never, never can I get away from this evening. I could wish that I were a thousand men, that I might tarry beside every boy for a personal interview."—Baptist Standard.

OBITUARY.

Mr. B. I. Leggett of Seminary, Miss., ripe in years and ripe in Christian experience has been called to his heavenly reward. Brother Leggett was 74 years old at the time of his death, Nov. 2, 1918.

For many years he was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. He was the embodiment of those principles that go to make up a life of true worth.

He leaves behind to mourn their loss a wife, three sons and three daughters. Truly a good man is gone. His life was exemplary, his death triumphant, and his future is glorious.

A FRIEND.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Ready to ship NOW, forty-acres. Five hundred plants, one-twenty five. One thousand plants, two dollars by express. Write for prices on larger shipments.

George F. Hair • Meggetts, S. C.

HOW DOCTORS TREAT

COLDS AND GRIPPE

Ask any physician or druggist and he will tell you that the best and only effective remedy for a bad cold, sore throat, influenza or la grippe is what he calls "a brisk calomel purge," which means a big dose of calomel at bed time. But as the old style calomel has some very unpleasant and dangerous qualities physicians and druggists are now recommending the improved nausealess calomel, called "Calotabs" which is purified and refined from the sickening and dangerous effects and whose medicinal virtues are vastly improved.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water,—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your diet, pleasures or work. Next morning your cold has vanished and your entire system is purified and refreshed.

Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist guarantees Calotabs by refunding the price if you are not delighted.—adv.

RHEUMATISM

Physician For 42 Years

"L. M. Gross:

I have practiced medicine for 42 years and I have had a great deal of experience in the treatment of Rheumatism, but I have not found anything that equals G. S., and I take great pleasure in recommending G. S. for rheumatism in any form."—R. M. Osborn, M. D., and Specialist on Dropsy, Fort Smith, Ark.

G S is guaranteed for one bottle to benefit any case of Rheumatism, Pelagra, or any blood, liver or kidney disease, or money refunded, and no questions asked. Why suffer? Sold by all druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Dealers order G. S. from your jobber.

L. M. GROSS,
Box 17 Little Rock, Ark.

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS,

FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, joyful child again.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

TETTERINE

Drives Away Pimples

and leaves your skin soft and spotless. 50c at your druggist's or from The SHUPTRINE CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

Pain of Carbuncle

Is Maddening

Sometimes Results Fatally.

Besides the annoyance and often loss from work, the pain of a carbuncle is maddening—is almost unbearable.

You can now get relief—Carbol stops the pain, "softens" and "cleans out" the inflammation and heals.

Carbol is also fine for boils, sores, abscesses, burns, tetters, ringworm, itch, piles. Try it free. Clip and mail this to Spurlock-Neal Co., Nashville, Tenn., for a liberal sample, and literature. Large boxes 25c at good drug stores.

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FOR
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